Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873. NUMBER 29

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		EXPR,S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh		1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester		2.50	7.38	10.23	2.38
Alliance		5.10	10.40	12.50PM	5.08
Orrville		6.51	1.00PM	3.01	7.06
Mansfield		8.55	3.18	5.09	9.11
Crestline	Ar	9.30	4.00	5.40	9.40
	De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest		11.05	7.35	7.55	11.15
Lima		12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne		2.20	11.50	11.50	2.35
Plymouth		4.45	2.35PM	2.55AM	5.05
Chicago		7.30	6.30	6.50	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago		5.15AM	9.30AM	5.30PM	9.30PM
Plymouth		9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne		12.01PM	2.00	11.15	6.00
Lima		2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.06PM
Forest		4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline	Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
	De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30AM
Mansfield		6.40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville		9.16	9.30	6.37	2.13
Alliance		11.00	10.55	8.05	4.20
Rochester		2.48PM		10.40	6.55
Pittsburgh		4.00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.41	5.02	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	5.33	5.58
Alliance		11.05	6.19	6.40
Bayard		11.39	6.41	
Wellsville		1.10PM	8.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	10,30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	
Bayard		10.28	4.30	
Alliance		11.00	4.55	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.23	9.06
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	5.50	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	6.50	
Wellsville	8.00	1.05	7.53	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	9.25	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	10,30	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM
Rochester		7.40	2.30	6.05
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	7.15
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.39
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.45
Bellair		11.10	5.40	10.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard. 12.10 & 5 00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Walls No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4,	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No2,	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.
Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 5 10 a m.
Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.
Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:35 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.
Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 2:24 p m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:30 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:30 p m. Leave Pittsburgh at 3:30 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872. Three through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Bolton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac.	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Reader's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Bolton Ac	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Bolton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.25 p m.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
R. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

The Beaver Radical.

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Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1873.

Doubtless there will be entire agreement among all classes of the community concerning the proposition that the depreciated condition of our currency entails upon as many evils which should, if possible, be remedied. There was a time when the people talked upon this subject, when our ablest financiers wrote upon it, when our Congressmen made speeches upon it and brought in bills looking to such a consummation, when our Treasury officials referred to in their reports; in a word, there was a time when the question was one of exceedingly great interest to the public. But now we seldom hear it spoken of. The people never mention it, the newspapers neglect it, the financiers have abandoned it, Congressmen have turned their attention to other matters, the officials of the Treasury avoid it; in a word, it has ceased to be a question about which the public feels any great concern. This is a cause for alarm. We are slumbering in a dangerous place. I am not an alarmist, but I look upon the apathy to this question as a very unhealthy sign. We seem to have settled down to a determination to "bear the ills we have," while apparently we are perfectly unconscious that other and greater ones must, sooner or later, follow it. Our physicians tell us that the existence of one disease in the bodily system makes it much easier for more serious and more complicated ones to fasten themselves upon it. So it is with our financial system. The evil of a depreciated currency seems to have fastened itself permanently to it, and when greater financial difficulties arise we will not be in a strong and healthy condition, able to meet them and cast them off. We all see this evil, but we seem to be resigned to it, and like Micawber we are "waiting for something to turn up." We have ceased to act. We have almost ceased to think about it. Now, all this is to be deprecated. It is a very unhealthy sign, and we have good cause for feeling alarmed at the lethargic state of the public mind on a question so important to the most vital interests of the nation.

I do not pretend to say where the blame for this condition of things lies. For a number of years after the close of the late war we started on a career of great prosperity. Our paper had become so much depreciated that it required over two dollars and a half to buy one dollar of gold. Less than years ago the premium on gold had sunk to less than ten per cent. But that was as far as we ever got. It has since risen slowly and gradually, with slight fluctuations, and on Saturday last it was quoted at 115⅞. In this neighborhood it stands. Something must be done, for things cannot always remain so.

There are two classes of people in the community of which I desire to speak. One is that class who so readily perceive the evils that exist, who can so eloquently point them out, but who are utterly incapable of suggesting a remedy. Such people serve a most excellent purpose. Without them society would "go to the dogs." They serve in the capacity of sentinels to give us warning when danger approaches. One of the most eminent of this class is Mr. Wendell Phillips. He can tell us in language that arouses us into life of the evils which surround us, but I believe he was never known to originate a plan for getting rid of them or for obtaining a good result. He is called impracticable, but how could we get along without such men as he?

The other class is the direct opposite. They never see an evil until it has been pointed out to them, and even then they are usually slow to perceive it. When once fully aware of its existence immediately they suggest some plan to thwart its effects. These men are sometimes so full of plans that they get for themselves the name of "theorists," and the general community look upon them as being also impracticable to no less degree than those of the opposite class whom they denominate "alarmists." The world knows but little how much it owes to the two classes, alarmists and theorists.

I am not vain enough to rank myself with either of these two classes of people. I am willing to acknowledge that the evils of a depreciated currency have been pointed out to me by others, and that all my ideas of the proper remedies for these evils have been suggested by plans proposed by other men. Nevertheless I have ideas upon a great many subjects that are peculiarly my own. I am *full* of plans. I have a plan for getting cheap transportation; a plan for reforming the civil service; a plan for regulating the relations of capital and labor, and among other plans I have one for resuming specie payment.

It would be a useless and an endless task to enumerate the many plans that have been proposed. The first and most obvious question is as to the proper time. Some few would suggest *immediate* resumption, but the general opinion is that this is impracticable, even impossible, and that if it were possible it would bring with it evils of greater magnitude than those which now oppress us. They therefore favor resumption at some future time (which time is always in the *indefinite* future) and urge a gradual approach to that condition of things when it shall become practicable. Horace Greeley used to say "If you want to resume, resume." But said those of the opposite school, "This won't do. We haven't the specie with which to do it, and, if we had, it would not do to resume now, for such a proceeding would so upset prices as to ruin business." It was therefore thought best to let the matter take its natural course, to allow the value of our currency and of specie to gradually approach each other, so that the transition would not be perceptible to the business community. We have been following this plan, but the values of the two kinds of money do not naturally approach each other. On the contrary they are becoming more widely separated. Gold is worth more than it was three years ago, or rather greenbacks are worth less. We are told that this is because there is too great a volume of paper currency in circulation, and are therefore urged to contract it. On the other hand we hear the cry from all parts of the country, especially from the country people and residents of country villages, of the scarcity of the circulating medium.

What are we to do? We all want our greenbacks to appreciate in value till they become as good as gold. How are we going to accomplish it? By selling gold and buying bonds? We have tried this, but it does no good. Bonds keep up, but greenbacks continue to go down. Let me give my plan.

The government receives annually from custom duties about one hundred and ninety millions in gold, a little over half a million daily. Instead of selling this gold to the gamblers of Wall Street, I would endeavor to get it into circulation among the people. If the gold and silver of the country could be distributed among the entire people there would soon be no difference between its value and that of greenbacks.

I would suggest for accomplishing that result, that Congress pass an act instructing the Secretary of the Treasury from and after a certain day to exchange this gold for greenbacks, a certain amount each day (say a quarter of a million, for we have the gold with which to do this) and to prevent rings and cliques from monopolizing it, let it be provided that this proceeding be not limited to New York alone. Let the government depositaries in the various cities and towns throughout the country be instructed to make this exchange to a specified amount each day. When the amount so specified shall have been exchanged let it stop till the next day or the next week as the case may be. To make still greater provision against the possibility of the coin being bought up by gold gamblers let it be provided that no larger amount than (say) one hundred dollars be exchanged for any one person on any one day.

That is all there is of it. Now, what would be the effect of such a policy? The poor man with his five-dollar bill could go and take it and (while the supply lasted) could exchange it for a five-dollar gold coin. To-morrow another poor man could do the same. In the course of a very short time gold would enter into general circulation. As the people would find paper more convenient than the gold they would prefer it, and in a very short time our paper would be on a par with gold. Then the government would cease to receive more gold. It would obtain it from other sources than custom dues. Within a few months we would have specie payments everywhere, and our currency would be settled upon a specie basis. The evils of immediate resumption would be avoided. Prices would not be so suddenly affected as to ruin business.

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend it, and simplicity is generally considered a great merit. I can't see why it is not just what the people want, though, of course, I know that every speculator in gold and stocks will oppose it, for it is by the fluctuations of the market that they are enabled to make such immense fortunes. But that which is to the interests of the gold gamblers is opposed to the interests of the people.

The more this plan is thought of the less complicated it will appear and (I am confident) the more practicable it will seem. I have thought no little upon the subject. I have studied all the projects that have been proposed, including the "immediate" plan and its most remote opposite. I have tried to eliminate from each the features that seemed least practicable and most complicated, and the result of my cogitations I have given above in as brief space as possible and therefore in a somewhat crude form. I trust my readers will peruse it carefully and get my idea, and I am quite confident it will meet with the approval of a respectable number of thinking men.

SAM.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

The Idea of God—An Anchor to the Windward.

Every man at all acquainted with what is going on in the world of mind has noticed the tendency to go from one extreme to another. This is especially true in the domain of *religion*. Indeed one extreme begets another, and the relationship is acknowledged in the maxim that "extremes meet."

The anthropomorphitic conception of God is so gross to the cultivated mind that it drives a man into materialism and atheism as the least of two evils. When the intellect finds out that it has been fooled in believing a dogma which has no foundation in truth, in pride and anger at the insult, it rushes to the opposite dogma. Now while this is natural and usual it is not wise.

Beaver is a very homogeneous kind of a place, and very far removed from the danger of heresy in any form. Yet *doubt* is the order of the day. It is in the very air, and cannot be fenced out of any town, or any family. Let us not be alarmed. It is the sign of life and progress. Hence there are minds among us which are compelled painfully to differ with the majority in their thoughts about God.

Allow me therefore to recommend to such a discourse on "The Idea of God" published in the Toledo *Index* of the 5th July, by the editor of that paper, Rev. F. E. Abbot; in which he makes the nearest approach to a demonstration of the existence of God that I have ever seen.

I differ with Mr. Abbot in that I belong to the *Intuitional* School whereas he belongs to the *Scientific*. I hold that all properly developed and thoughtful men instinctively believe and trust in God. He comes to this conclusion by a short cut across lots. Mr. Abbot wants a demonstration. Like a surveyor with compass and chain, he starts from the place of beginning and surveys round all the angles of the field, blazing the trees, or setting the posts, at every step, so that any man may follow after him. I think the belief in God is so important in its consequences, and so satisfactory, that in the present partially developed state of the human mind men adopt it *intuitively*. For you know, Mr. Editor, that there *is* this difference between men, and especially betwen men and women as classes, that one reaches a conclusion by a slow and painful process of reasoning which another may arrive at by a single glance.

Those of us who are intensely orthodox may indulge ourselves in the luxury of abusing Mr. Abbot as an infidel; but in my judgment this discourse of his on the idea of God, so satisfactory to men of mind, will be deemed a sheet anchor for us in that storm of opinion which is gathering, and which is bound to sweep away the old notions in which many of us have been educated. If his argument for the being of a God is true there are many glorious things that are possible. If untrue they are impossible. To men of logical minds who smile contemptuously at *authority* and scout at *intuition* Mr. Abbot's discourse is like a draught of cold water to a famishing man.

R. S. D.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Radical.

ON BOARD STEAMER JOSEPHINE,
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
July 4th, 1873,

Owing to my very limited experience as a public correspondent, I feel somewhat backward in presenting you a brief account of my trip thus far; but very little perhaps of what I may say will be interesting to your readers; however, I shall offer this as a kind of introduction to something which, I trust, shall be more interesting as I pass further along on my journey.

I left home on Sunday, June 15th, at noon, taking passage on the good steamer Josephine, bound for the upper Missouri, and long were the hours of that first afternoon; but soon new scenes began to call my attention and the time passed more rapidly. We had for our pilots Mr. Jacob Poe and his son from Georgetown, who I am happy to say performed the duties of their office with credit and ability. We were drawing all the water, but with skillful management never lost a single moment of time, except in the fog, or on account of some unavoidable occurrence, and let me say just here, in all my steamboat traveling I have never met with a more pleasant and agreeable set of officers; of Capt. Todd and his son, the clerk, it is only a repeated story to speak of their kindness and ability as steamboat officers.

We reached "Queen City" on Wednesday evening, June 18th, and there remained until twelve o'clock the next day, when we left for St. Louis. I soon formed the acquaintance of our new pilots, Messrs. Williams and Frazier, the former of which I soon took pleasure in recognizing as a brother. It seemed a pleasure to each of them to instruct strangers in regard to the history of the country, &c., as we passed along. Upon arising Friday morning I found we were about to enter the great canal at Louisville, Ky. It took some four hours to pass through, during which time I took the opportunity to inquire into the cost and probable expenses to keep it up—a yankee's first inquiry—and I was informed that it cost about $6,500 dollars per month to keep it up. The two gates of the middle lock cost $45,000. The whole presented a beautiful piece of workmanship. Reaching Cairo, Ill., on Sunday afternoon, we changed our course down the Ohio to contend with a strong and steady current, filling the banks of the mighty "Father of Waters." So great was the change that it seemed it would take a week to reach St. Louis.

In ascending this rapid stream I thought of the beautiful comparison to some men's life. At first it is calm and pleasant; how smoothly they seem to pass along the stream, almost unconscious of its constant crurent, until maturer years of responsibility are reached, then to them everything seemed ruffled and in a spirit of contention. They seem to regard life as one of our great poets have said—

"A scene of fancied bliss and heartfelt care,
Closing at last in darkness and despair."

Finally, with the constant turning of the wheel, we reached St. Louis on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. Next morning I was employed on the levee in helping the clerk to discharge the freight. We were both kept busy for two days, during which time the heat of the sun seemed unbearable. Here I met our friend Rev. J. H. Aughey, who had shipped his household goods at Rochester on board this steamer for St. Louis.

We left St. Louis on Friday afternoon, June 27th, for Sioux City and Yankton. Upon reaching the mouth of the Missouri we found extremely high water, and thus far we have had a very strong current to contend with. As we pass along we see beautiful fields of grain washing away. In some instances whole farms are washed away in a short space of time by a sudden change in the current, but yesterday I saw a family leaving their home on account of the water cutting the shore, and I thought of the foolish man who built his house upon the sand. Yet for rich soil, I believe, I have never seen its equal in Pennsylvania. It is so productive that hundreds of bushels of wheat can be bought for 80 and 85 cents per bushel.

When running my time is employed in standing a regular watch as steersman; when lying in port I act as an assistant clerk. We have no bar on this boat, and everything is done in decency and in order.

Since writing the above I have been informed by a citizen that this river has not been so high for several years, and was never known to be over three feet higher. Sometimes in making a crossing it seems almost like going to sea—two and three miles wide in many places.

I will try and write you again before leaving the States.

Very truly yours,
J. S. BRIGGS.

STOCK RAISING IN NEBRASKA.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, 1873.

About the 20th of March, I took the train from here for Chicago, 542 miles.

Leaving this city at two on one afternoon, I ordinarily should have reached that Queen of the Great Lakes at three o'clock on the next afternoon. But on arriving at the Missouri I found it impossible to cross, for according to the local phrase it was "gorged with ice." It was as if a glacier had rushed down from an Alpine ravine and blocked up the track along a Swiss valley. Such an iceberg had not been seen there before during this season, and it was next day swept down the river.

Meantime however, several cars filled with cattle and hogs for Chicago, were sent back 25 miles to Ashland to spend the night in the yard where they had been kept through the winter. I went with them in order to inspect the Nebraska style of stock fattening.

One yard I visited is on a neck of land between two rivers, one fresh and one salt, so that no salt is needed for the stock. The only shelter was a close fence four feet high on one side, and hay cribs on another which broke the force of the wind. Though the winter had been the severest ever known, the cattle were in good condition, and none of them had died. They had no covering whatever overhead.

The food of the stock was mainly Indian corn, each ear cut into three pieces, and shoveled from a wagon into huge troughs scattered here and there in the yard. Wild hay in the side cribs was always within reach, and some of the corn, cobs and all, was ground in a horse mill into coarse meal.

The hay cost only the cutting, being free on what in England would be called "commons." The corn was partly raised close at hand, ninety bushels and upward on a single acre—and partly bought at 15 cents a bushel.

The cattle were Texas—had been driven last year 1,200 miles from the far southwest. The first cost was $12 per head—and $6 more for driving to the yard. Five dollars more will pay passage to Chicago. The last lot of a hundred sent from this yard sold for four and a half cents, or more than fifty dollars for each beef.

No business is growing faster in Nebraska than stock raising. None will pay better. Indian corn is too bulky for distant transport. It needs a condenser. What it needs it finds in cattle and hogs. Hog skin and cowhide make the best bags—bags that hold ten times more than canvas bags of the same size.

Ashland is a new town on the "Burlington Route" from the Mississippi River to Ft. Kearney, and twenty-five miles west of Plattsmouth. In that land-district over 25,000 home-steaders and pre-emptors have filed claims at the United States office in Lincoln, and about 3,000 have bought B. & M. Railroad land on ten years' credit and 6 per cent interest. On land contracts since 1872, nothing of the principal is payable till the end of four years.

—The indications are that there will be three tickets submitted to the voters of Schuylkill county the coming fall, the Labor Reform party manifesting a determination to enter the field again. On Tuesday the standing committee held a meeting at Pottsville, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Reports have been circulated that the labor reformers would not nominate a ticket this fall; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not abandon the field, but will use every legitimate effort to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, believing the labor reform principles to be best calculated to secure the welfare of the people of our county.

John Siney, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benvolent Association, is opposed to the nomination of a ticket and thinks there are other matters to consider just now of more vital importance to the workingmen's interests.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER XI. (Continued.)

Charlotte was one of those women who, being of a naturally calm temperament, continue in marriage, without any purpose or any effort, the air and character of lovers. She was never expressive towards her husband; generally, indeed, she rather shrank from any warm demonstration on his part. It was not that she was cold, or at all hard and repulsive, but she remained always like a loving bride, who draws back with a kind of shyness even from what is permitted. And so Edward found her this evening, in a double sense. How sorely did she not long that her husband would go; the figure of his friend seemed to hover in the air and reproach her. But what should have had the effect of driving Edward away only attached him the more. There were visible traces of emotion about her. She had been crying; and tears, which with weak persons detract from their graces, add immeasurably to the attractiveness of those whom we know commonly as strong and self-possessed.

Edward was so agreeable, so gentle, so pressing; he begged to be allowed to stay with her. He did not demand it, but half in fun, half in earnest, he tried to persuade her; he never thought of his rights. At last, as if in mischief, he blew out the candle.

In the dim lamplight, the inward affection, the imagination, maintained their rights over the real;—it was Ottilie that was resting in Edward's arms; and the Captain, now faintly, now clearly, hovered before Charlotte's soul. And so, strangely intermingled, the absent and present flowed in a sweet enchantment into the other.

And yet the present would not let itself be robbed of its own unlovely right. They spent a part of the night talking and laughing at all sorts of things, the more freely, as the heart had no part in it. But when Edward awoke in the morning, on his wife's breast, the day seemed to stare in with a sad, awful look, and the sun to be shining in upon a crime. He stole lightly from her side; and she found herself, with strange enough feelings, when she awoke, alone.

CHAPTER XII.

When the party assembled again at breakfast, an attentive observer might have read in the behavior of its various members the different things which were passing in their inner thoughts and feelings. The Count and the Baroness met with the air of happiness which a pair of lovers feel, who, after having been forced to endure a long separation, have mutually assured each other of their unaltered affection. On the other hand, Charlotte and Edward equally came into the presence of the Captain and Ottilie with a sense of shame and remorse. For such is the nature of love that it believes in no right except its own, and all other rights vanish away before it. Ottilie was in child-like spirits. For her—she was almost what might be called open. The Captain appeared serious. His conversation with the Count, which had roused in him feelings that for some time past had been at rest and dormant, had made him only too keenly conscious that here he was not fulfilling his work, and at bottom was but squandering himself in a half-activity of idleness.

Hardly had their guests departed, when fresh visitors were announced—to Charlotte most welcomely, all she wished for being to be taken out of herself, and to her attention dissipated. They annoyed Edward, who was longing to devote himself to Ottilie; and Ottilie did not like them either; the copy which had to be finished the next morning early being still incomplete. They staid a long time, and immediately that they were gone she hurried off to her room.

It was now evening. Edward, Charlotte, and the Captain had accompanied the strangers some little way on foot, before the latter got into their carriage, and previous to returning home they agreed to take a walk along the water-side.

A boat had come, which Edward had had fetched from a distance, at no little expense; and they decided that they would try whether it was easy to manage. It was made fast on the bank of the middle pond, not far from some old ash trees, on which they calculated to make effect in their future improvements. There was to be a landing place made there, and under the trees a seat was to be raised, with some wonderful architecture about it; it was to be the point for which people were to make when they went across the water.

"And where had we better have the landing-place on the other side?" said Edward. "I should think under my plane trees."

"They stand a little too far to the right," said the Captain. "You are nearer the castle if you land further down. However, we must think about it."

The Captain was already standing in the stern of the boat, and had taken up an oar; Charlotte got in, and Edward with her—he took the other oar; but as he was on the point of pushing off he thought of Ottilie—he recollected that this water-party would keep him out late; who could tell when he would get back? He made up his mind shortly and promptly and shortly; sprang back to the bank, and reaching the other oar to the Captain, hurried home—making excuses to himself as he ran.

Arriving there he learnt that Ottilie had shut herself up—she was writing. In spite of the agreeable feeling that she was doing something for him, it was the keenest mortification to him not to be see her. His impatience increased every moment. He walked up and down the large drawing-room; he tried a thousand things, and could not fix his attention upon any. He was longing to see her alone, before Charlotte came back with the Captain. It was dark by this time, and the candles were lighted.

At last she came in beaming with loveliness: the sense that she had something for her friend had lifted all her being above itself. She put down the original and her manuscript on the table before Edward.

Edward did not know what to answer. He looked at her—he looked at the manuscript. The first few sheets were written with the greatest carefulness in a delicate woman's hand—then the strokes appeared to alter, to become more light and free—but who can describe his surprise as he ran his eyes over the concluding page?

"For heaven's sake," he cried, "what is this? this is my hand!"

He looked at Ottilie, and again at the paper: the conclusion, especially, was exactly as if he had written it himself. Ottilie said nothing, but she looked at him with her eyes full of the warmest delight. Edward stretched out his arms.

"You love me!" he cried; "Ottilie, you love me!"

They fell on each other's breast—which had been the first to catch the other would have been impossible to distinguish.

From that moment the world was all changed for Edward. He was no longer what he had been, and the world was no longer what it had been. They parted—he held her hands; they gazed each other's eyes. The were on the point of embracing each other again.

Charlotte entered with the Captain. Edwardly smiled at their excuses for having stayed out so long. Oh! how far too soon you have returned, he said to himself.

They sat down to supper. They talked about the people who had been there that day. Edward, full of love and ecstacy, spoke well of every one—always sparing, often approving. Charlotte, who was not altogether of his opinion remarked this temper in him, and jested with him about it—he who had always the sharpest thing thing to say on departed visitors, was this evening so gentle and tolerant.

With fervor and heartfelt conviction, Edward cried:

"One has only to love a single creature with all one's heart, and the whole world at once looks lovely!"

Ottilie dropped her eyes on the ground, and Charlotte looked straight before her.

The Chaptain took up the word, and said:

"It is the same with deep feelings of respect and reverence; we first learn to recognize what there is that is to be valued in the world, when we find occasion to entertain such sentiments towards a particular object."

Charlotte made an excuse to retire early to her room, where she could give herself to thinking over what had passed in the course of the evening between herself and the Captain.

When Edward sprang on shore, and, pushing off the boat, had himself committed his wife and his friend to the uncertain element, Charlotte found herself face to face with the man on whose account she had been already secretly suffering so bitterly, sitting in the twilight before her, and sweeping along the boat with the boat in easy motion. She felt a depth of sadness, very rare with her, weighing on her spirits. The undulating movement of the boat, the splash of the oars, the faint breeze playing over the watery mirror, the sighing of the reeds, the long flight of the birds, the fitful twinkling of the first stars—there was something spectral about it all in the universal stillness. She fancied her friend was bearing her away to set her on some some far-off shore, and leave her there alone; strange emotions were passing through her, and she could not give way to them and weep.

The Captain was describing to her the manner in which, in his opinion, the improvements should be continued. He praised the construction of the boat; it was so convenient, he said, because one person could so easily manage it with a pair of oars. She should herself learn how to do this; there was often a delicious feeling in floating along alone upon the water, one's own ferryman and steersman.

The parting which was impending, sank on Charlotte's heart as he was speaking. Is he saying this on purpose? She She thought to herself. Does he know it yet? Does he suspect it? or is it only accident; and is he unconsciously foretelling me my fate?

A weary, impatient heaviness took hold of her; she begged him to make for land as soon as possible, and return with her to the castle.

It was the first time that the Captain had been upon the water, and, though generally he had acquainted himself with its depth, he did not know accurately the particular spots. Dusk was coming on; he directed his course to a place where he thought it would be easy to get on shore, and from which he knew the footpath which led to the castle was not far distant. Charlotte, however, repeated her wish to get to land quickly, and the place which he thought of being a short distance, he gave it up, and exerting himself as much as he possibly could, made straight for the bank. Unhappily the water was shallow, and he ran aground some way off from it. From the rate at which he was going the boat was fixed fast, and all his efforts to move it were in vain. What was to be done? There was no alternative but to get into the water and carry his companion ashore.

It was done without any difficulty or danger. He was strong enough not to totter with her, or give her any cause or anxiety; but in her agitation she had thrown her arms about his neck. He held her fast, and pressed her to himself—and at last laid her down upon a grassy bank, not without emotion and confusion—she still lay upon his neck—he caught her up once more in his arms and pressed a warm kiss upon her lips. The next moment he was at her feet; he took her hand, and held it to his mouth and cried,

"Charlotte, will you forgive me?"

The kiss which he had ventured to give, and which she had all but returned to him, brought Charlotte to herself again—she pressed his hand—but she did not attempt to raise him up. She bent down over him, and laid her hand upon his shoulder, and said:

"We cannot now prevent this moment from forming an epoch in our lives; but it depends on us to bear ourselves in a manner which shall be worthy of us. You must go away, my dear friend; and you are going. The Count has plans for you, to give you better prospects—I am glad, and I am sorry. I did not mean to speak of it till it was certain; but this moment obliges me to tell you my secret..... Since it does not depend on ourselves to alter our feelings. I can only forgive you, I can only forgive myself, if we have the courage to alter our situation."

She raised him up, took his arm to support herself, and they walked back to the castle without speaking.

But now she was standing in her own room, where she had to feel and know that she was Edward's wife. Her strength and the various discipline in which through life she had trained herself, came to her assistance in the conflict. Accustomed as she had always been to look steadily into herself and control herself, she did not now find it difficult, with an earnest effort, to come to the resolution which she desired. She could almost smile when she remembered the strange visit of the night before. Suddenly she was seized with a wonderful instinctive feeling, a thrill of fearful delight which changed into holy hope and longing. She knelt earnestly down, and repeated the oath which she had taken to Edward before the altar.

Friendship, affection, renunciation, floated in glad, happy images before her. She felt restored to health and to herself. A sweet weariness came over her. She lay down, and sunk into a quiet, calm sleep.

CHAPTER XIII.

Edward, on his part, was in a very different temper. So little he thought of sleeping that it did not once occur to him even to undress himself A thousand times he kissed the transcript of the document, but it was the beginning of it, in Ottilie's childish' timid hand; the end he scarcely dared to kiss, for he thought it was his own hand which he saw. Oh, that it were another document! he whispered to himself; and, as it was, he felt it was the sweetest assurance that his highest wish would be fulfilled. Thus it remained in his hands, thus he continued to press it to his heart, although disfigured by a third name subscribed to it. The waning moon rose up over the wood. The warmth of the night drew Edward out into the free air. He wandered this way and that way; he was at once the most restless and happiest of mortals. He strayed through the gardens—they seemed too narrow for him; he hurried out into the park, and it was too wide. He was drawn back towards the castle; he stood under Ottilie's window. He threw himself down on the steps of the terrace below. "Walls and bolts," he said to himself, "may still divide us, but our hearts are not divided. If she were here before me, into my arms she would fall, and I into hers; and what can one desire but that sweet eternity!"

All was stillness round him; not a breath was moving—so still it was, that he could hear the unresting creatures underground at their work, to whom day or night are alike. He abandoned himself to his delicious dreams; at last he fell asleep, and did not wake till the sun with his royal beams was mounting up in the sky and scattering the early mists.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"PRETTY bad under foot," said one citizen to another, as they met in the street. "Yes; but it's fine overhed," responded the other. "True enough," said the first, "but then very few are going that way."

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(Near the Depot.)

ROCHESTER, PA.

je13-1y

New Advertisements.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. Is the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Polly Rice, late of the township of Hanover, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: June 11th, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, viz: Joseph Minesinger, residing in Fulton county, Illinois; Aaron Minesinger, George W. Minesinger and Elizabeth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Samuel Minesinger, residing in Wilson county, Tenn.; David Minesinger, residing in Venango county, Pa.; Mary Minesinger and Abigail Minesinger, residing in the State of California; Ruth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Elizabeth Minesinger and Martha Minesinger, residence unknown; James Minesinger, residing in Montana Territory, Henry Minesinger, J. Q. A. Minesinger and Martha Needham, residing in the State of Indiana; James Minesinger, residing in the State of Illinois; John Minesinger, Thomas Minesinger, Anthony Minesinger and Susanna Barnum, residence unknown; Alley [illegible] singer, intermarried with Alexander Noel, residing in the State of Indiana, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent should not be awarded as our Orphans' Court, to be held in Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, (1873).

A true copy of Rule. Attest:

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 20, 1871—jy4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CORNELIUS SHANE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Shane, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Jos. B. Shane, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

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jy4-6t Administrator.

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Lennox Ray sprang from the train just as the June sunshine was dropping down the west in a flood of golden glory, and the air was fragrant with the perfume of new mown hay, and dewy with the approaching twilight.

"Well, this is rather purer than London air," sighed Lennox, drawing a deep breath of delight as he hastened up the green lane to the wide, old-fashioned farm house, carrying his valise in his hand. "I wonder if Mary got my note, and is looking for me? Hallo!"

The last exclamation was drawn from Mr. Ray's lips by a big ripe cherry, which, descending from above him, came in sudden contact with his nose. He looked up, and there, perched like a great bird upon the bough of a cherry tree, looking down at him with dancing eyes and brilliant cheeks, was a young girl, pretty and wilful enough to set a man crazy."

"How do, Lennox? Come up and have some cherries!" was the mischievous greeting, with saucy dimples playing about her ripe lips.

"Mary, is it possible!" exclaimed Lennox, serenely.

"What! that the cherries are rife? Yes and splendid, too. Have some?" returned the nymph, cooly holding out a great ruby cluster.

"Mary, will you come down from there?" said Mr. Ray, not seeming to notice the cherries.

"Yes, to be sure, now you've come, and I have had all the cherries that I wanted."

And while Mr. Ray looked on in stern disapproval, the young witch swung herself lightly down from her perch and lit on the grass at his feet.

"Now don't look so serious, Lennox, dear," she said, slipping her hands into his with a coaxing motion. "I know its tomboying to climb the cherry trees, but then it's such fun."

"Mary, you should have been a boy," said Lennox.

"I wish I had! Then I wouldn't have everybody scolding me if I happened to move No I don't either, for then you wouldn't have fallen in love with me. What made you, any way, my dear?" she said, with a fond glance and a caressing movement.

"Because you are a sweet darling," answered Mr. Ray, melted in spite of himself. "But I do wish, Mary, you would leave off these boyish ways and be more dignified."

"Like Miss Ishman?" asked Mary.

"Miss Ishman is a very superior woman, and it would not hurt you to copy her in some respects," said Lennox, rather coldly.

The tears sprang into Mary's eyes at his tone; she loosened her arms from his and dropping down on the emerald grass at his feet, began to braid a bracelet of the long blades in silence, with a grieved expression around her sweet mouth which he did not see.

"There!" cried Lennox, pettishly. "Now you look more like a five-year-old baby than a well bred young lady."

Mary threw away her bracelet and got up again.

"I didn't mean to vex you; shall we go in?" she said, sadly. They went into the parlor, and Mr. Ray took a seat in the great arm chair, while Mary flung open the window and dropped down on her knees besides it, letting her glossy curls fall in a great shower on the window sill.

"Now, don't do that!" exclaimed Mr. Ray, drawing a chair near his own. "Come here and sit down like a rational being."

"I wish you would put up those fly-away curls," said Mr. Ray. "And see here, Mary, I want to have a talk with you. You know I love you, but, in truth my dear, my wife must have some of the elegance of refined society. Your manners need polish, my dear."

Mary reddened and her scarlet lips curled a little but she said nothing.

"A few weeks in fashionable circles will be a great benefit to you, and I wish you to have the opportunity. In short, dear, I came down to tell you that my sister is making up a party to visit some watering place this summer, and I wish you to accept the invitation, Mary."

"Are you going?" asked Mary.

"No; my practice will not allow it. But I shall see you several times. You will go."

"Oh, Lennox, don't make me!" sobbed Mary, hiding her face on his shoulder, as a vision of his stylish and haughty sister rose before her. "I don't want to go! I hate fashionable society! I don't want to be polished! I'd rather stay here in the country, and not wear any bonnet, and climb cherry trees every day!"

"Mary, I am surprised at this display of childness! I must insist upon more self control," he said, coolly.

"But don't send me away! don't, Lennox!"

"I must!" he returned, but more gently, softened a little by her agitated eagerness. "It is for your good, and you must consent to go. Will you?"

The supper bell rang at that instant, and, anxious to escape before the rest of the family came in and saw her in tears, Mary hastily answered. "Yes, let me go, Lennox," and ran out of the room and up stairs to her own chamber.

They were at supper before she came down again, with smooth curles and no trace of tears, but with a bright light in her brown eyes, and a firm look on her pretty face, and as she went through the hall out of the vine shaded porch, where the tea table was, she murmured. "Yes, I'll go! And I'll teach you one lesson, Mr. Lennox Ray; see if I don't."

It was Lennox Ray's intention to join his sister's party in July, but his law business prevented him. When Mary received the letter expressing his regrets, she only smiled and said to herself, "All the better. I shall have time to learn my lesson more thoroughly before September, Mr. Lennox Ray."

It was nearly the middle of September before Mr. Ray, dusty and weary, entered his room at the Scarborough Hotel, where his sister's party was stopping.

"Dear little Mary," he said, as he made a careful toilet before going down stairs. "I am dying to see her, and I know she'll be glad to see me. A moment of her sweet naturalness will be quite refreshing after all these artificial women. They don't know I've come, so I will just go down and surprise them."

As he entered the apartment amid the flash of jewels and rustle of silks and laces, he met his sister Laura.

"Lennox? you here?" she said, giving him two white hands.

"Yes. Where's Mary?"

"She was on the terrace talking to a French count a moment ago. Ah! there she is at the door."

"Ah!" said Lennox, dropping Laura's hand and making his way toward the door."

But it was difficult even when he drew near her to see in the stylish, stately lady, whose hair was put up over a monstrous chignon, and whose lustrous robes swept over the floor yard, his own little Mary of three months ago.

Lennox strode up with scarcely a glance at the bewhiskered dandy to whom she was chatting, and held out his hand with an eager exclamation, "Mary!"

She made a sweeping courtesy, and languidly extended the tips of her fingers; but not a muscle moved beyond what accorded with well-bred indifference.

"Ah! good evening, Mr. Ray."

"Oh, Mary, are you not glad to see me?" said Lennox, feeling his heart chilling within him.

"Oh, to be sure, Mr. Bay, quite glad. Allow me to present Count de Beaurepaire; Mr. Ray, Monsieur."

Lennox hardly designed a bow to the Frenchman, and offered his arm to her.

"Thanke, but the music is beginning, and I promised to dance with Mr. Blair."

"But afterward?" said Lennox, the chill growing colder.

"Thanks again, but I am engaged to Captain Thornton."

"When, then?" demanded Lennox, with a jealous pang.

"Ah, really, my card is so full that I hardly know. I will try to spare you a waltz somewhere," with an indifferent glance.

Lennox bent down and spoke with bitter reproach in his tone, "Good Heavens, Mary! what affectation is this?"

She favored him with a well-bred stare.

"Pardon! I do not understand you."

And taking the arm of her escort, she walked away with the air of an empress.

Lennox sought his sister.

"Laura, how have you changed Mary so?" he demanded.

"Yes, she is changed; greatly improved. Isn't she perfect?"

"Perfect? Rather too perfect to suit me."

"To-morrow I shall see more of Mary," he thought.

But to-morrow, and to-morrow it was all the same, and "that elegant Miss Irving," as they styled her, was always in demand.

She played the role of an accomplished lady and gay hearted coquette to perfection; and poor Lennox, from the distance in which she kept him, looked on almost broken hearted varying between wrath, jealousy, pride and despair.

"Mary, said he, one morning, when he found her alone, "how long is this to last?"

"How long is what to last?" asked Mary, innocently.

"How long are you going to remain the conventional creature you are?"

"I believed you wished me to come here to improve my manners, Mr. Ray; to acquire the elegance of society, she said, coldly.

"But, Mary."

"Your sister thinks I have been an apt pupil."

"Yes, too apt too apt entirely!" cried Lennox.

Well if you are not pleased with the result of your own advice, I am not to blame. You must excuse me, Mr. Ray, I am going to ride with Count de Beaurepaire."

And with her sweetest, hollowest smile, she made a graceful adieu, and left him sick at heart, puzzled and disgusted.

That afternoon, as Laura and Mary were about dressing for the evening, Lennox walked, unannounced, into Laura's little parlor, where they sat alone.

"I thought I'd drop in and say good-bye before you went down stairs," said he. "I leave for London to-night."

Laura elevated her eyebrows a little.

"Sudden, isn't it? But since you are going I will give you some commissions."

"You needn't. I shall only stay in town for a day."

"Indeed! Where are you going?"

"Oh, I don't know," was the savage reply.

Laura gave him a look of cool surprise.

"At least you will take a note to George for me.

"Yes, if you get it ready," said he ungraciously.

"Very well; I will write it now."

Laura went to her room, Lennox stood moodily at a window. Presently Mary, who had not spoken one word, came and stood near him.

"Are you really going away?" She asked.

"Yes, I am," was the short answer.

"And won't you tell me where?"

"I don't know myself—neither know nor care," he growled.

She slipped her hand into his arm with the old caressing movement he remembered so well, and spoke so gently, using his name for the first time since he had arrived.

"But, Lennox dear, if you go away off somewhere, what shall I do?"

He turned suddenly and caught her to his heart.

"Oh, Mary, Mary!" cried he passionately, "if you would only come back to me and love me; if I could recover my lost treasure I would not go anywhere. Oh, my lost love, is it too late?

She laid her face down against his shoulder and asked:

"Lennox, dear, tell me which you love best, the Mary you used to know, or the fashionable young lady you found here?"

"Oh, Mary darling!" he cried, clasping her closer, "I wouldn't give one precious toss of your old brown curls for all the fashionable young ladies in the world. I wouldn't give one careless ring of your merry laugh for all the polished ladies in society. I wouldn't."

Mary laid her arms caressingly around his neck, and said softly, "I think then you will have to take your old Mary back again, and pet her and love her as you used to do, for I am sick and tired of the fashionable young lady as you can be, Lennox, dear."

And Lennox passionately clasped her to him, begged to be forgiven, and vowed he would not exchange his precious little wild rose for all the hot-house flowers in Christendom.

"Laura!" Lennox called, tapping on Laura's door a little later.

"Well," answered Laura.

"You needn't write your note. I shan't go to town to-night."

"Lennox, I never saw such a fellow for fancies," cried Laura. "Are you crazy?"

"No, I have been, but I am coming to my senses," said Lennox.

Lennox and Mary have been sedate married people many years, but I never heard that Lennox complained in the least of his wife's want of conventionality or even wished to pursue the acquaintance of the fashionable lady whom he met at Scarborough.

What Shall We Do With Our Daughters.

Appropos to Mrs. Livermore's late lecture on the above important question, the Davenport *Democrat* thus sensibly makes answer:

Teach them self reliance.

Teach them to make bread,

Teach them to make shirts.

Teach them to foot up store bills.

Teach them not to wear false hair.

Teach them not to paint and powder.

Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.

Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.

Bring them up in the way they should go.

Teach them how to make their own dresses.

Teach them that a dollar is only one hundred cents.

Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.

Teach them every day, hard, practical common sense.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Give them a good, substantial, common school education.

Teach them to say no, and mean it; yes and stick to it.

Teach them to regard the morals, as the money of the beax.

Teach them to wear calico dresses—and do it like a queen.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining room and parlor.

Teach them that a good round roast rump is worth fifty delicate consumptives.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate dissolute young men.

Teach them that the more one lives within their income the more they will save.

Teach them that the further one lives beyond their income the nearer they are to the poor house.

Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weary woe of their after life.

Teach them accomplishments—much painting, drawing—if you have time and money to do it with.

Teach them to climb apple trees, go fishing, cultivate a garden and drive a road team or farm wagon.

Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Teach them that a good, steady, great mechanic without a cent, is worth a dozen oil pated loafers in broadcloth.

Teach them the essentials of life—true honesty, unhappiness—then at a suitable time let them marry.

THERE are seven hundred persons in Hancock county over fifteen years of age, who cannot write.

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O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M.; J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I.O. O.F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G.; J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

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Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every Tuesday evening.
Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.
Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle. Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C. R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conway's Hall.
Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.
Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.
Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.
Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.
First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.
Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.
Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 257—R. Coovert. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.
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Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.
Harmony Chapter, 206, Meets first Monday each month. E.A Noble, H.P.; W.H.Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.
Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't. John Reeves, Cashier.
W. C. No. 126. P O. S. of A.—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alisman, R S; A Anderson, President.

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CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.
Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.
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O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

Treasurer.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.
J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

DEMOCRACY ADRIFT.

The Beaver County Democracy did not follow, as we anticipated, the lead of the Allen county, Ohio, Democrats. We are at a loss to know whose leadership they follow, or what principles, if they have any, they advocate, or just where to place them in relation to the other opposition elements. The Allen county Democrats were unanimously of the opinion that the Republicans were a bad set and must be beaten, that the country was going to destruction and must be saved, that the Government is corrupt and must be purified, that our liberties need more safeguards and they must furnish them, that the Republican party has accomplished its mission, and they under a new organization, are just entering on a new work, but just what *our* Democrats think in regard to the situation we are left to conjecture. Either they are afraid to utter their sentiments or are silent in order to deceive and betray the unwary and unsuspicious into their support. The attitude of the late Convention towards the Beaver *Conservative*, indicates that the party does not regret the course of last Fall, and still holds some spite at their paper for daring to pursue that straight forward policy which now is evident was the best. Greeleyism injured the Democracy and we don't see how it is possible that even the name of the once grand old party shall continue much longer as the name of an active organization. We are convinced that the Allen County Departure is their only way to future success.

The Democratic party never can be successful, and the sooner it is disbanded and the whole organization given up the sooner will some opposition party have a better show in the struggle for power. The only strength the Democratic party has now is in local contests. In a National contest it is utterly insignificant, and dead past recovery. It will soon weaken in localities where it now has some strength, for no party can be strong long that has no National vitality from which to derive vigor.

The Democratic papers and leaders differ widely as to what ought to be done. Some counciling to hold on to the Democratic organization and name, while others wish to make an entire change of base. The party is evidently adrift, and in danger of complete annihilation. The Republican party doubtless will receive large accessions from its ranks this Fall. The rank and file of that party have been so long humbugged by their leaders that they have lost all confidence in them and are disgusted with their helpless condition; they begin to realize now that the Republican party is worthy of their support; that it has made a record that challenges admiration; that the present prosperity of the country is owing to its wise measures, and that now the security and continued and uninterrupted welfare of the nation depends mainly upon that party which was invincible in war, is wise in statesmanship, and well fortified in the gratitude and affections of the people. Why should there be any opposition party? To antagonize the principles of the Republican party? that has hitherto been a bad job. To obtain power? the people would rather entrust power to those who have proven their faith by their works. The present is a favorable time for Democrats to join the Republican ranks and march on to victory, but a bad time for Republicans, in the hight of power, to join their enfeebled foes, and thus be joined with them in their destruction.

We could not discover that the Democratic party last Fall, especially in this county, had much vitality, although the leaders put forth all their strength. We cannot see any signs of increased power now, but many symptoms of decay, and we do not risk much in predicting that next Fall will show that the Democracy is entirely played out, that in this county hundreds of of them of such as shall be saved, have come over and voted with us. Come while there is yet room.

NEARLY all the remains of confederate soldiers are removed from the battle field of Gettysburg. About three hundred and fifty were taken last week to Richmond, and the rest will be removed next fall. Ten years have passed since these soldiers fell in an unholy cause. Great political events have transpired since then. The cause for which they died has proved to be the "lost cause;" the wayward sister States have been restored to equal privileges with their sisters, and the Union that was then threatened is saved and manifests the utmost vigor; the ravages of war have been almost obliterated; slavery has been destroyed; the black man has been made a free and equal citizen, and the whole country has rapidly advanced in material development. The United States to-day occupies a prouder position and is more influential than she would have been if she had not passed through the ordeal of civil war. These confederate dead indirectly aided in this glorious consummation. Men were but the instruments on either side, by and through which the strides of progress were made. Events are ordered by a superior intelligence than that of man, and often turn out better and different in the end than was expected. So of the war. The result ought and probably is satisfactory to Union and Confederates. The events which have followed the close of strife have demonstrated the folly of Rebellion and fully justified the herculean efforts made to save the Republic. All classes rejoice over the result. The Confederate dead could have slept as peacefully at Gettysburg as at Richmond, and the time may come when all bitterness has been forgotten, that flowers will be charitably scattered over the graves of rebel soldiers by the same loyal hands that reverently place them on the graves of the Union dead.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

By act of Assembly, approved the 20th of March 1872, the name of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania was changed to the Pennsylvania Reform School and the association authorized to sell the old property and purchase new for the same purpose. The building committee appointed to carry out this provision of the act of Assembly finally settled upon a site for the new school in Chartiers valley, about twenty miles from Pittsburgh and near Canonsburg, consisting of the well known Morganza Farm of five hundred acres. The foundations of the buildings are already laid and the corner stone of the main building was placed in position by General Hartranft on Tuesday in the presence of about two thousand people and with imposing ceremonies.

After which the Governor made the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen—When, a short time ago, I was requested by my friend, Mr. Bigham, to be present on this occasion, I cheerfully accepted, for I was glad of the opportunity of visiting a part of the State which I had never seen; and I was specially glad to accept the invitation on account of the object which was to call us together.

I did not, however, come for the purpose of talking. It was the distinct understanding that I should do none of that. But now that I am here and have caught the enthusiasm of the hour, I regret that I did not agree to make something of a speech, and prepare myself accordingly.

Of all the charities in the State there is, perhaps, none which appeals more earnestly to our sympaties than the care and protection of our children, orphaned and otherwise unfortunate. The popular sentiment has been fully worked up to this grand charity; so much so that those who were orphaned by the recent war are maintained, clothed and educated at a public expense of not less than three and a half millions of dollars, and before the work is completed the cost will reach five millions.

There is no human being in the State who is not proud and glad that the money has been spent in this way. I believe that our State is ahead of all her sister States in these charities. When her history shall be written, the brightest page will be that which records her care for her orphans and for those who are worse than orphans—those who, having been brought into the world with wrong impressions and educated in sin, have to be educated over again in such institutions as this and prepared to act their parts as good citizens.

As your Executive, I promise that I will do my full duty towards this and all kindred institutions. I thank you for this opportunity of meeting so pleasantly with you, and for the kindness with which you have received me.

The Pennsylvania Reform School, with its advantages and pleasant surroundings, will become a noble monument of State charity. As the name indicates this school is for the purpose of reformation—it is a reform school, not a prison, where intractable youth may be governed, educated, and saved from a life of crime. The school will be modeled after the family system, and in this respect follow the other reformatories in Europe and America, with slight exceptions.

The new system contemplates the employment of the children in the cultivation of small fruits, gardening, and general farm work, which is a kind of experience that will be very useful to the children when grown up, and naturally bias them in favor of farm life. Such institutions are the glory of our civilization, and we hope to be exceedingly proud of the Pennsylvania Reform School.

THE Democratic Convention was held in this place on Monday of last week. The attendance was smaller than usual, and the enthusiasm manifested was not such as to inspire much confidence in the success of their deliberations. The Convention passed no resolutions, adopted no platform, ignored the Liberals, kicked the Beaver *Conservative* out of the party, insulted thereby the editors of that Democratic organ, and finally nominated the following ticket to be beaten next Fall:

Assembly, Charles Chesey of Freedom; Prothonotary, C. R. Lester of Beaver Falls; Treasurer, Chas. B. Hurst of Rochester; Commissioner, David Patton of Hopewell; Jury Commissioner, Gen. John Stirling of Beaver Falls; Poor House Director, Nick Todd; Trustees of Academy, Thomas McCreery and James Barnes.

J. H. McCreery, Esq., our District Attorney, was elected delegate to the State Convention, and W. B. Dunlap, and Frank Wilson, Esqs., and Dr. W. W. Simpson were appointed Legislative conferees.

The Convention entirely forgot to condemn the Congressional salary grab, in their haste to pick up a few crumbs of office-holding.

PROF. WISE is now busy superintending the construction of a balloon, with which he and Capt. Donaldson intend to cross the Atlantic. The Prof. seems in earnest, has made his will and expects to succeed or perish. If he succeeds he will be as courageous as Columbus and perhaps be considered worthy of as much honor.

POLITICAL.

—The Democracy of Armstrong county have nominated for Assembly J. K. Park, of Plum creek township.

—John Siney's claims are to be pressed for nomination for Congress on the Labor Reform ticket in the Schuylkill district.

—The principle candidates named to succeed Senator Hamlin of Maine in the United States Senate are Gov. Perham, Israel Washburn, Jr., Josiah H. Drummond, Eugene Hale, and Mr. Hamlin himself.

—Ex-Governor Henry H. Haight, of California, says he is not a candidate for United States Senator, but it is thought that if the honor were thrust upon him, he would meekly bear the burden.

—Congressman W. E. Arthur of Kentucky, accepted the back pay after voting six times against the bill, and defends his action on the ground that it was his duty to obey the law. Consciences are easy.

—The Philadelphia *Press* trusts that the rumor is true that Wm. J. Ovens is to be withdrawn as the Republican candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth district of that city. The canvass in that district is hot enough this weather without Ovens.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* advocates the nomination of Hon. W. H. Hall, President Judge of the Bedford judicial district, for Supreme Judge on the Republican ticket.

—The Waynesburg *Messenger* names the Hon. William McClelland for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, but the Washington *Examiner and Review*, from which we clip the above, does not second the nomination.

—The Dauphin county Democratic Convention met on Tuesday the 2d, and after electing Jacob H. Blitz and Charles Rodearmel Representative delegates to the State Convention, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, to nominate a county ticket.

—George W. Rogers, Esq., of Norristown, was on Monday the 1st unanimously nominated by the Democratic Judicial convention for additional law Judge for the district composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties. Mr. Rogers is "learned in the law," and will make a most excellent judge.

—Clinton D. Merriam, of New York, has sent his back pay to Gen. Spinner with directions to cover it into the Treasury, which has just been done. For some reason his check has been about a month on the way, so that by good rights his name belongs well up on the list of the returning members of the House.

—General Butler made his first bid for the Temperance vote of Massachusetts at South Farmingham, on the Fourth of July. There was a picnic of the Temperance people at Harmony Grove in that place on that day and the next Governor was announced as the chief feature of attraction.

—A letter from Richmond, Va., says it is exceedingly probable that the Republican Convention, to be held in Lynchburg on the 30th of July, will nominate Col. Robert W. Hughes, United States Attorney for the Western District, for Governor, and that the Democracy will probably nominate Col. Robert E. Withers, or R. M. T. Hunter.

—The Republicans of Mercer county have placed the following ticket in the field: Assembly—J. W. Barker, of Sandy Lake; Treasurer—F. M. Powell, of West Middlesex; County Commissioner—Andrew Robinson, of Findley; Poor Director—John Gamble, of Delaware; Auditor—J. C. Perry, of Findley; Jury Commissioner—J. A. Leech.

—The following is the full Republican ticket nominated in Snyder county: Senator—Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, subject to the decision of the district conference; Assembly—G. Alfred Schoneh, subject to the decision of the district conference; Associate Judge—R. L. Raudenbush; Prothonotary—Jeremiah Crouse; Register and Recorder—James M. Van Zandt; Commissioner—Joel Row; District Attorney—L. N. Myers; Treasurer—George W. Row; Jury Commissioner—Aaron S. Helfrich; Auditor—Jefferson Hall.

—The Kendall county (Ill.) *Record* thus gives a word of warning and advice: As the result of the farmers' independent and successful movement, the opposition party are endeavoring to get them to cut loose from the Republican party and organize a new one. Don't you do it! The farmers ARE the Republican party—they can purify it of all dross—they have the balance of power, and can elect the right men. No need of a new party. Go to the caucusses, conventions, and polls, and that will work the reformation.

—General Butler speaks confidently of his obtaining the Gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts. He is not altogether satisfied with the position taken by the administration of non interference, and thinks there ought to be an outspoken declaration by the President in his favor, which would turn the scale, and make his success certain. Again he does not receive the support from Federal officeholders in Massachusetts that he expected, and wants the indorsement of the Administration in order to influence them; but this he is not likely to get, for various reasons, the main one being that few members of the Cabinet have any faith in his politcal integrity.

—The Warren *Mail* speaks of Mr. Allen, the Republican nominee of Warren county for Assembly, in the following complementary and strong language: "For Assembly, Tidioute made her own selection. In choosing George W. Allen, Esq., the people of that place get a young lawyer of ability, business tact and popularity who knows their wants and who will have the industry and adaptation to the business of legislation that will secure whatever may be needed by his constituents. He is well liked wherever he is known and will not fail to be a useful and popular representative at Harrisburg. The young men of the county will see in his promotion a disposition in our party to reward the young men of our organization as rapidly as they shall, like Mr. Allen, show by a strict and successful application to business that they deserve such rewards of merit. He was brought up to labor on the farm in Pine Grove, but had an ambition for professional life and labor. Consequently he early struck out for school, then read law in Warren, and settled among the oil men in Tidioute soon after being admitted to the bar. That he has secured their confidence and carried the county so largely, we think is commendation enough. Our friends in other parts of the State may be assured that they can tie to George W. Allen and not be disappointed."

—The Republican County Committee of Lebanon met on Saturday and selected A. R. Boughter, Esq., as delegate to the State Convention, over G. F. Reinhard, late Superintendent of Public Grounds.

—The following ticket has been placed in nomination, under the Crawford county system, in Philadelphia, and is considered a good one: Sheriff—Wm. Elliott; City Treasurer—Peter A. B. Widener; Register of Wills—Gideon Clark; Clerk of the Orphan's Court—Richard Ellis; City Commissioner—Wm. L. Smith; Third Senatorial District—John Lamon.

House of Representatives. First—Geo. Handy Smith; Second—George W. Shaffer; Third—James Hamm; Fourth—Wm. J. Ovens; Fifth—James O'Brien; Sixth—Charles A. Porter; Seventh—John M'Cullough; Eighth—John E. Reyburn; Ninth—W. H. Vogdes; Tenth—H. T. Wilson; Eleventh—W. M. Worrell; Twelfth—Joseph R. Ash; Thirteenth—John N. Wood; Fourteenth—George A. Bakeoven; Fifteenth—Robert Gillespie; Sixteenth—Joseph Yeakle; Seventeenth—Charles B. Salter; Eighteenth—James N. Newell.

—Speaking of political affairs in Schuylkill county, the Minersville *Republican* says: "In the ranks of the Democracy there is a bitter storm brewing, not only upon the Senatorial question, but it runs down through the Legislative ticket and branches out into the Row offices, and if we are not much mistaken it will be a considerable distance below Senator where the storm will burst forth in such fury as to shake the ticket to pieces. While we do not care to enter into the details of the affairs of our neighbors' camp at this time, we think we can safely assure our readers that these are no idle speculations, but will be realized at an early day. This is the calm that precedes the storm. What is true of the Democratic party is partially true of the Republican. While on the surface all is serene, down deeper is a contest for the doubtful honer of the Senatorial nomination which is, to say the least, unbecoming some of the men engaged therein, and if persisted in, is sure to make bad work in our party."

—The *Miner's Journal* of July 8, says: "The mass meeting of the Republicans of Schuylkill county, which was held yesterday in this borough, was well attended, and was a most spirited affair. Excellent speeches were delivered by Hon. Lin Bartholomew and other gentlemen, and the feeling which animated in past campaigns the veterans of the Republican forces of Schuylkill, was exhibited to a considerable extent yesterday. The resolutions were adopted indorsing heartily the administrations of President Grant and Governor Hartranft, demanding a continuance of the laws protecting home industry, and thus speaking out about the salary grab: "We unequivocally condemn the action of those members of Congress who voted themselves additional pay for services performed, as well as those members who voted against the measure, but who have not refused to accept it, and we call upon Congress to take prompt action at its next session to repeal the act increasing salaries, and to take steps to equalize salaries, reducing those which are too high, and increasing those which are too low."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From present indications it will be difficult to get up a very animated contest in this State during the approaching canvass. It will not be inaugurated until about the first of September, and four weeks may be set down as its active limit. The Republican State Convention will be held about the middle of August, and that of the Democrats at a later period. By the time the State Committees are organized, and the plans of campaign mapped out, one or two weeks of September will be gone. The local nominations by the Republican party in the State are so excellent, as a rule, that it is believed the Democracy will make but few nominations. The influence of these local nominations will be felt on the State ticket, and we anticipate a very light contest on either. As the time for the State Convention draws near, it becomes apparent that there will be a decided rivalry for the Supreme Judge candidacy, and probably not less than half a dozen candidates. Philadelphia persists in claiming the nomination as belonging to that city—a point that will be very earnestly disputed. It may result in a general breaking loose from tacit understandings, and a general scramble among delegates, resulting in an utterly unlooked for ticket. The next fortnight will develop the situation more clearly.

Judging from the present outlook, any ticket likely to be formed will be tacitly acquiesced in, and the canvass consequently will be devoid of special features. Had bad local nominations been made, or troubles developed because of the manipulations of cliques, no one could have foretold the result. There was a very palpable restiveness among the people, and they would not have failed to resent any attempt to force upon them a generally bad ticket. But the nominations thus far made have exerted a modifying influence, and while the vote will not be large, we anticipate no difficulty in the party, nor division in the Republican rank. In saying this, we do not desire to encourage violence or unfair dealing at Harrisburg. We hope, in view of the nominations thus far made, for a spirit of candor and fairness, for a free interchange of opinion and advice, and a ticket which shall embody the judgment of the Convention. Such a ticket will be elected by a fair majority.

We see no cause for anticipating a strong fight on the part of the Democracy. Already there are divisions and bickerings in their ranks, not merely as to State, but local nominations as well. On the supposition that they yield the nomination of State Treasurer to this county, and that of Supreme Judge to the east, there is every probability of a decided split in their ranks. The intelligence we receive from various parts of the State leads us to think that there is a feeling of discouragement prevalent among them, and that they will not be able to rally their full vote. Indeed, we believe the Republicans will poll a larger relative vote than will the Democrats. Circumstances as yet unforseen may change the situation, but at the present it seems as though nothing short of the most stupid blundering on the part of Republicans can possibly give the Democracy even transient activity. Their worst feature, at the present, is the non-acknowledgment of any dominant leader. Buckalew lost caste by his crushing defeat last fall. Wallace has been suspected of desiring, if not actually contributing to, this result. Randall was the manager of the canvass last fall, and has the credit of having been badly out-generalded. With the elements of unfriendly feeling among the leaders, and no hope of material reward, there is no stimulus to unusual exertion. If the Democracy make a strong fight, it must be on a basis yet to be formed.

All this should have the effect of inspiring the utmost care on the part of Republicans, to make the best nominations possible, and to meet, in all respects, the expectations of the people. We claim that when a party is absolutely irresistible, and can do as it may choose, it is under special obligations to do well. It is under such circumstances that it illustrates its principles, and shows how much regard it has for its professions and ideas. There is no respect in which a party can better show its good faith, than by nominating capable and worthy candidates, whose administration of the offices committed to their trust will be advantageous and acceptable to the people.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The Treaty of Washington.

This instrument, which required such immense consideration and voluminous debate, went into force on the 1st inst., the most important document that has passed between the Governments of England and the United States, since the peace which followed the recognition of the independence of our country. The treaty of Washington settles questions never before adjusted by diplomacy. It secured the payment of great sums of money claimed as damages for acts for which no nation was ever before held responsible, that of furnishing arms to a belligerent while he was at war with a power with which the government thus furnishing him aid and comfort was on terms of amity and peace. All the damages done by the Anglo-rebel ram *Alabama*, are to be paid for by the English—indeed, portions of these have already been met by that government, and the remainder of the large amount to be settled will be adjusted and paid immediately. To secure such a result without war, is an achievement well calculated to call forth the congratulations of the party making the claim as well as of the people who are to pay it.

Next in order the treaty adjusts the fishery question. It has always been a vexed question to establish the exact area on which the fishermen on the northeastern coast could pursue their industry. Several attempts were made to do this, all of which were unsatisfactory, because the terms of the instruments agreed upon were vague and impractical. In 1818 a new treaty was framed, which expressly recognized our rights in the fisheries. Differences of opinion arose, however, as to the construction of its terms, and in 1854 what is known as the reciprocity treaty was made, which continued in force until 1866. The Treaty of Washington was framed in 1871, practically reviving the fishery provisions of the treaty of 1854, but providing further for a commission to determine the amount of any compensation which, in the opinion of its members, ought to be paid by the government of the United States to the British government in return for the privileges granted by the latter government to the citizens of this country. Certain legislation was also required on the part of the British Parliament and the legislative bodies of Canada and Prince Edward Island, and the United States Congress, before the fishery clauses could become operative, all of which has been accomplished. As we have already written, the treaty averted a great war—prevented effusion of blood and the loss of valuable lives on both sides, while the money it constrains one party to pay, would not have covered a fourth of the expenses of such a conflict. Hence, the precedent thus established, that powerful nations can adjust their differences, however radical and broad, by arbitration and treaty, instead of war and destruction, will be a benefit to the whole world, and no doubt so improved upon that war will be finally rendered unnecessary.—*State Journal.*

Washington and Jefferson College, at its last Commencement, conferred the degree of A. M. on our fellow townsmen F. H. Agnew, Esq., of the class of 1862, and upon O. A. Small, Esq., of Bridgewater, of the class of 1869. The trustees of Washington and Jefferson College resolved at their last meeting to erect an additional College building.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodatior 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Expreee, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

Proposals—Ohio township.....*
Legal Notice—John Caughey.....*
Auditors' Notice—O A Small.....2s3t
New Adv—Weaver & Co.....2s2m
Notice to Contractors—Co. Commissioners....2s3t
Special Notice—J. H. Ewing.....3ltf
Special Notice—Baking Powder.....16l1t
Special Notice—J. R. Reed & Co.....C
Special Notice—L. Maginnis.....C
Special Notices—Normal School.....C

There was made by the M. E. Festival at Glasgow, on the evening of the Fourth, some $250 dollars.

Buy your Boots and Shoes of Hertzog & Beam opposite Bradford's real estate office, Broadway, New Brighton.

John Kennedy & Co., Beaver Falls, great Boot and Shoe Emporium.

What delightful harmony exists between the Democracy and their organ—the Beaver *Conservative*.

You get the worth of your money at John Kennedy & Co's. shoe store.

One hundred barrels salt, one car load Canton City Flour, one car extra flour and feed, one hundred kegs of nails, one ton white lead, two dozen Westmoreland grain cradles just received at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Some Democrats have reason to grind their teeth over the shabby treatment which they received at the hands of the Democratic Convention, held in this place on the 30th ult.

Follow the crowd to John Kennedy & Co's., and buy your fancy shoes for the pic-nic season.

Wanted.—10 good coal miners wanted, steady employment, house rent free. Enquire of Captain R. Calhoon, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa.

Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers at John Kennedy & Co's., Beaver Falls.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

The Episcopal Church Festival, at Georgetown, on the Fourth, was a success, and $50 dollars were realized above all expenses.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-6t

Pianos and Organs.—If you would save money in the purchase of either Piano or Organ call at J. M. Leighner & Co.'s., 131 Federal street, Allegheny City. Sole agents for the popular new Jubilee Organs. Pianos of every make. Call or write for Circular. We guarantee prices lower than any other house in the city. je20-1m.

John Pettit, of Smith's Ferry, died on Saturday, and was buried on Monday at Liverpool, Ohio. His death was very sudden and unexpected, and caused deep gloom to prevade the community.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

Particular attention given to making Gent's Extra Fine French Calf Boots at Hertzog & Beam's.

Auditor General Allen will please accept our thanks for a copy of the tabular results compiled from the annual reports of Railroads, Passenger Railways, Canal and Telegraph companies operated in the State of Pennsylvania, for 1872.

Women's Shoes a specialty, at Hertzog & Beam's.

The excellent and superior United States Organs, manufactured by Whitney and Raymond, Cleveland, Ohio. These Organs are fully warranted, powerful, soft toned, and made of the best material. For further information write to or call upon Smith Curtis, Agent, RADICAL office, Beaver, Pa.

Hertzog & Beam's Boot and Shoe House, Broadway, New Brighton.

Prof. Todd, the present Principal and Misses Clara Donehoo and Mary Leonard have been elected teachers for the ensuing year of the Bridgewater Public Schools. These are good selections and we have no doubt that under their management the schools will prosper.

Wanted—Young men and women of good health, good habits and good sense, to prepare themselves for good teachers. J. A. Cooper, Principal Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.

Notice.—Maginnis' Persian Oleine cures Cholera, cramps, diarrhea, and dysentery. Sold by druggists, dealers and agents.

Follow the crowd to Hertzog & Beam's.

J. R. Reed & Co., 65 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., have on hand a splendid assortment of American, Swiss, and English watches. Their stock of jewelry, diamonds, silver, and silver plated ware is very large and fine, and cannot be excelled in the city. It will pay any one just to call and examine their great variety of fancy goods in elegant designs and of superior workmanship. This firm repairs watches in the best manner and promptly. If any of our readers wish to purchase any jewelry we advise them to go to J. R. Reed & Co. and tell them that he or she saw their advertisement in THE BEAVER RADICAL and was induced thereby to call, and our word for it you will get a good bargain. Try it.

Suicide.—Our community was shocked on Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., to hear that William Kennedy, a prominent merchant of New Brighton, had shot himself. Mr. Kennedy, about a month before, met with a severe accident by falling from the railroad bridge, and since which had been confined to his room, and at times greatly despondent. On the fatal morning he sent his wife down town on an errand, and before she returned shot himself in the center of the forehead, and died within fifteen minutes afterwards, being entirely unconscious all the time. Mr. Kennedy was doing a large business, complicated, somewhat involved, and it is supposed that financial embarrassment, together with his long confinement, caused his mind to become unsettled, and during this period of mental aberation he committed the fatal deed. The testimony of Dr. McKinney, his attendant physician, before the coroner's jury, as reported by the *Beaver County Press*, was as follows:

He says, I was called about 8 A. M., to see him, the deceased, and found him sitting in an easy chair with pistol in hand, a bullet hole in the center of the forehead. He was dead when I arrived. Made superficial examination; the ball entered the skull—have no doubt but the wound was effected by his own hand, and was the cause of his death. I was called to see him the day he fell off the bridge; found he had a broken leg, and concussion of the brain; his pulse was low, skin cold and all evidences of a severe shock to the brain. He rallied however, and his condition improved for three days, after which I began to observe his mind wandering. I would ask a question and he would answer only partially intelligently, and then drop off apparently asleep for some five seconds and then commence to talk about something else. The only subject he would converse about rationally was business subjects; I could not get him asleep for several nights, whilst in this mental condition. His tongue became dry and coated; bowels inactive, all symptoms that indicated subacute brain disease. I would have to say that he was of unsound mind. * * * During this condition of the patient, I would not be surprised if he had taken his life at any moment. The doctor continued giving a minute description of his patient's condition while under his professional care, and summed up his whole testimony by saying that Mr. K., in his judgment, was partially insane at the time he committed the deed which cost him his life.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said William Kennedy came to his death on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873, at about 7;45 A. M., in his own residence in borough of New Brighton, county of Beaver, by a pistol shot in his forehead by his own hand, while in a state of temporary insanity."

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, and was largely attended.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Cash assetts over sixty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, that in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life? Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter,

A. B. CLARK,
Agent for Beaver county, Pa.
je13-4w

What relation does the *Argus* sustain to the Democracy, now that the *Conservative* is thrown overboard.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aprl25-3m

Parents desiring a first-class Boarding School for boys, with thorough preparation for college or business, should send for a catalogue of Kenwood. See advertisement.

The Tidioute *Journal* has changed its form and dress. It is now a four page sheet.

Commencment Excercises of Beaver College.—We were compelled to defer our account of the closing exercises of Beaver College until this week, and although now the news is somewhat stale to most of our readers, we cannot refrain from making a short notice in order to finish up the history of commencement week. Commencement exercises occurred on Tuesday evening, July 1st, in the new and handsome Hall of the College. The room was crowded to overflowing. The exercises commenced at half past six by a piano duett skillfully performed by the Misses Lide French and Mamie Holmes. The Rev. Mr. Morton, of the Erie conference then offered an appropriate prayer, after which the following programme was adhered to: 1. Essay—Our Longings, Miss Minnie Augustine, Addison, Pa.; 2. Essay—The Real and the Ideal, Miss V. Miller, New Brighton, Pa.; Quartette—Fairy Whispers, Messrs. Putney and Wilson, and Misses Young and Howell; 3. Essay—Our Boat is Launched, but where is the Shore, Miss Jennie Coffin, Rochester, Pa.; Piano Solo—The Loreley, Miss M. Augustine, Addison, Pa.; 4. Essay—The End is not Yet, Miss J. Warren, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vocal Solo—The Night Winds Sigh, Miss Emma Patterson, Bridgeport, Ohio; Piano Solo—Come back to Erin, Miss Eva Loomis, Meadville; 5. Essay—"Oh! wad some Power the Giftie gie us, To see ourselves as ithers see us," Miss M. McCormick, Steubenville, Ohio; Vocal Solo—Oh! what Hopes, Miss M. M. Young, Monongahela City; 6. Essay—"Soul Bell's," Miss Lora B. Shields, Bridgewater, Pa.; 7. Essay—"The two Crusades," Miss R. Gist, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Vocal Solo—Good Night My Sweet, Miss Lide French, Beaver, Pa.; 8. Essay—Valedictory—"They enjoy the sunshine most who've shivered in the shade," Miss Mamie Holmes, Allegheny city.

After the valedictory Dr. Taylor delivered an address to the graduating class full of good advice, earnest, brief, and excellent, at the close of which he presented each member with a diploma. Misses Holmes and Shields graduated in the Classical and the others in the English course. The exercises were concluded by a piano solo by Miss Mamie Holmes. The essays were generally well written and the subjects well selected. Were not comparisons always odious we might point out the superior excellencies of a few of the essays but as they were all good and merit general praise, there is no need of special mention. The music that interspersed the programme was of high order and reflected credit both to the college and students.

Mr. John Christer, one of the oldest citizens of Beaver county, died on Sunday last at his residence in Shippingsport. Mr. Christer was a successful man in business, had accumulated quite a fortune, and was a faithful and worthy member of the Episcopal Church, in Georgetown, to the support of which he always contributed quite liberally. Although eighty-seven years old and confined at home, yet he took a warm interest in what was going on, and his death will be severely felt, not only by the Church to which he was strongly attached, but by the community in which he has so long lived.

School opens August 19th. For information send stamp to J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

The circuses have come and gone. The attendance at Howe's was not large although the show was good. Barnum took the crowd. There must have been at Barnum's Great World's Fair, on Friday in the afternoon, nearly 8,000 people. His canvass has an immense seating capacity and it was filled. The light fingered gentry drove a brisk trade. A lady by the name of Mrs. Robinson, of Freedom, we believe lost fifty dollars, and Dan. Harvey, of Green Garden eighty. The thief who stole the fifty has been arrested and the money recovered, and he is now in our county jail. Whether Mr. Harvey has any clue to his, we have not learned.

Berry Short Cake.—Take one pound of flour, mix well through it one-and-a-half measures Banner Baking Powder, and two teaspoonfuls salt; then rub in one-half pound shortening, add with a spoon one-half pint of sweet milk; bake in jelly cake pans. When cold and just before eating, place in layers, covering each one with berries which have previously been sugared. This cake is equally good with any kind of fresh fruit.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box, 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable receipts.

On Saturday of week before last a horse belonging to Morgan Craig, of New Brighton, while being driven down the hill just outside of Fallston, ran away and threw Mr. Craig and his mother, who was with him, out of the buggy, cutting Mr. Craig's head badly and breaking three of his ribs, and breaking Mrs. Craig's thigh and knocking her hip out of joint. Dr. Jackson, who happened to be near by when the accident occurred, was called and dressed the wounds and otherwise cared for them. Since the accident, although it was feared that Mrs. Craig might not recover, yet, we understand, that both she and her son are recovering. The runaway was caused by the giving away of some strap, we believe.

Wanted.—John H. Ewing, of Shippingport, Pa., is now buying WOOL, paying from 40 to 42 cents. He wants all he can get. jy18tf

The glorious old Fourth passed away without any great display of any kind in this section. There were a few pic-nics and festivals in different parts of the county, beyond which nothing was attempted. The day does not bring out as much spread-eagle eloquence and inspite so much enthusiasm as formerly, but we hope the ideas which it celebrates will never grow feeble, although the old-fashioned noisy celebrating, which used everywhere to characterize the day, will year by year grow less. The nation has grown old in a century, and the ideas and associations of Independence Day have now to compete with other new events and ideas which, in a measure, remove the former further away from that immediate interest which the people naturally take in the latter. Celebrations change with the time, and are a part of the living present, and intimately related to the immediate future. Fourth of July, therefore, affords a large measure of freedom to all classes, and gives opportunity for a variety of public meetings and gatherings for all purposes, in which the original idea of the "day we celebrate" is entirely subordinated to new issues and demands. The Declaration of Independence has become an old song, and Fourth of July orations are becoming absolete. The Centennial, we trust, will bring all things to remembrance, and partially at least revive the old enthusiasm with which formerly Independence Day was greeted, amid the boom of cannons, ringing of bells, snapping of fire crackers, and display of military.

A New Book.—We have had the pleasure of perusing "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry," by Captain Willard Glazier, author of "The Capture," "The Prison Pen," and "The Escape," and other works of considerable merit. The present volume is one of his best, made up, as it is, from daily notes taken fresh while on the march, or in camp, or at the bivouac fire, or during the lull of battle. The book contains many out-of the-way facts and incidents most worthy of being known and treasured up, concerning our brave cavalry.

The narative begins at the commencement of the war in '61, and ends with the author's capture in '63, covering most of the remarkable movements of cavalry in Virginia and elsewhere of the Army of the Potomac. The book will be found very interesting to the general reader, and is very suitable for family reading. We advise all who wish to obtain a good book to purchase it. There is at present an agent canvassing portions of this county for the sale of the above book, to whom we refer those who would like to purchase.

A man by the name of John Frazier and a girl whose real name is Kate Faulstock, both it seems of Wheeling, left the Neal House in Rochester on Friday, where they had been staying a short time as man and wife, and went to Harmony, stopping at the hotel in that place. During the afternoon of Friday the man requested the use of a horse and buggy to take a ride. While the host was procuring these, the man shot the woman in the forehead with a pistol and then shot himself. The murderer and suicide died about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, the woman still lives and there is some hopes of her recovery. The affair of course created intense excitement in that community, and startled the occupants of that country hotel. The woman on being questioned confessed that they were from Wheeling, and added that she had no desire to live. It seems from other information that the parties were desperately in love and had eloped once before and got as far away as Steubenville where they were captured and taken back to Wheeling. The second time, however, they were more successful, and nothing occured to interfere with their freedom until they reached Harmony where the horrible tragedy occurred. It is said that Frazier had a wife and two children in Zanesville, Ohio.

The Butler *Eagle* says: As we go to press we have received the following letter, which explains itself:

BUTLER, June 30, 1873.

EDITOR EAGLE:

Dear Sir:—As there has been considerable feeling manifested on the part of some of the Republicans of our county, in reference to the manner in which our primary election was held in some of the districts, I take this occasion to say that although I believe a fair count of the Republican vote cast would have assigned me a place on the ticket, yet I am unwilling to have my friends go to the trouble necessary to vindicate a party nomination. I am truly thankful for the constancy with which my friends adhered to me under the abuse heaped upon me by an organized band of defamers. I desire acquiescence in the situation. In the future let us hope that our party may be permitted to make their own nominations. The whole ticket shall have my hearty support. Yours, &c.

W. S. WALDRON.

Under the circumstances Mr. Waldron deserves credit for his acquiescence. His devotion to the peace of the party ought to reap for him the reward of the faithful hereafter.

Warning.—Let every person that has the slightest idea of being sick, with any of those terrible diseases peculiar to warm weather, such as cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, &c., get at once a bottle of Maginnis' Persian Oleine—as it is the best known remedy for those diseases, whether for men, women or children. Price 50 cents. For sale by Druggists, Dealers and Agents.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, July 3d, 1873.

EDITOR RADICAL—We have been visited lately with some very fine rains which have greatly improved the prospect for hay. The farmers are making preparations for harvest, which will soon be commenced. The wheat crop promises well. Advices report the Colorado bug journeying for a new charter, may he make speedy application.

The Frankfort Springs Academy closed its second year on the 2nd inst. The year has been an uncommonly successful one, and the examination held at its close, reflected creditably upon the principals of the institution, for the able and efficient manner in which they have conducted it.

At the close of the exercises Prof. J. H. Veazey was presented with a fine collection of books by the students, in token of their high regard, and appreciation of his merits

In the evening the Doctrina Society gave a grand exhibition consisting of Declamations, Dialogues, Essays, and Tableaux. The Salutatory was given by Miss Jennie McAyeal. Valedictory by J. Pomeroy, the services of the "Service band" were secured and played in their usual creditable manner.

To say it was largely attended would not be doing justice. The people flocked in from all directions within a circle of 15 miles, and long before the hour of commencement, there was not standing room.

All united in saying "the exhibition was first class," but one unpleasant circumstance occurred to mar the pleasantness of the evening. Some "reduge" was introduced which was freely imbibed by the "baser portion," and unluckily found its way to the stage, one of the stage-managers was benzined to a small extent which reflected not very creditably upon himself, and destroyed his efforts to keep order.

The exhibition closed at the late hour of 12 o'clock, when we with the rest retired to court the charms of the "happy crowner deity" hoping that we might in the future witness such exhibitions, and that they may come not like "Angels visits," but cross life's pathway frequently. H. B

Base Ball.—The game of base ball on the morning of the 4th inst., between the Rough & Ready club, of this place, and the Allegheny club, of Allegheny City, was the best played and most gentlemanly conducted game that we have ever witnessed in this place, and will certainly do much toward changing the opinion of those of our citizens who have heretofore been unfavorable to this popular and healthful amusement. There was not a single loud or profane word uttered on the ground, and the spectators certainly deserve credit for their good behavior on that occasion. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rough & Ready.....	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	3	4	—18
Allegheny.....	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	—9

The next game of the series will be played on the grounds of the Allegheny club, Union Park, Allegheny City, on Saturday July 26th, when the Rough & Ready club will appear in their new uniform and expect to make a creditable appearance and a good score. We would also mention in this connection that they propose soon having as good a ground as any in this section, having secured the Fair Ground for that purpose, and will commence work on it immediately.

Rev. Wm. Fulton, aged 36 years, pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny City, died on Wednesday evening, June 25, at the house of his sister, near Darlington, this county. Mr. Fulton had held his position in Allegheny for about three years past, and was much beloved by his congregation. He had been pastor at Indiana before going to Allegheny city. He was a man of mental and moral worth and had the confidence of all with whom he mingled. His daily walk and conversation was a living epistle known and read of all men.

The Wellsville *Union* says: The remains were taken to his late residence in Allegheny, and on Friday evening the funeral services were held in the church in which he had ministered for a number of years as pastor; at this service the Revs. Dr. J. G. Brown, A. D. Clark, J. W. Witherspoon, and T. H. Hanna officiated, and they were of an exceedingly impressive character.

Saturday, the remains of the revered dead were brought to this place, for interment from the residence of the father-in-law of deceased, Mr. James Stewart. A special car had been chartered, and some sixty members of the congregation of deceased accompanied the remains, besides a number of ministerial friends from Allegheny and Pittsburgh. The Elders of the church paid their last respects to their late pastor by serving as pall-bearers. Services were held in the U. P. Church, of this place, Saturday at 10 A. M., the Rev. A. D. Clark, of Allegheny, presiding, and the Revs. W. J. Reed, of Pittsburgh, and Bain of Allegheny, taking a leading part in the services. From the church the funeral procession, which was quite large, proceeded to Spring Grove Cemetery, where the remains were laid in their last earthly resting place.

Divine services at Vanport M. E. Church, next Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Jas. M. Shields. Welcome all.

For "Guide through the State Normal School," address, with stamp, J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Pa.

Prof. De Leon, with Magner's great Moral Sensation, astonished the people of Smith's Ferry on Monday afternoon by walking a short distance on the wire cable which is stretched across the Ohio river at that place. Owing to the severe storm that came up just as he had undertaken the daring feat, the Prof. was prevented from crossing the river, as he intended, but walking down over the houses on this side went through a series of tight-rope performances, such as hanging by the feet, and turning in various ways on the cable. We understand that the Prof. proposes to return to the Ferry, time not yet fixed, and walk accross the river on the cable, and give an exhibition of his skill in a way that very few can surpass.

The union of the Liberals and Democrats in this county is not like that produced by two dew drops, which trembling on the petal to the same sweet air, finally slip all fragrant into one. They trembled together last Fall, and promised to converge and unite, but the sweet air that first made them tremble turned to a storm that tore them assunder and dashed their expectations to the ground. Now they are looking at each other again, but there is a great gulf between them. The situation to an observer is interesting.

Unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Rochester, July 1st, 1873: Allans & Corry, E. A. Black, Wm. Conner, S. Seely, John Everett, Wm. Hinds, Shuner Hillman, J. H. Hutton, Maggie R. Holmes, Charles Lethner, Miss Isadore March, Wm. Mc. Smith, John Suckers, Miss Mary Shepart, Eli Taylor, Miss Martha Watt.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

List of letters remaining in the Beaver post office July 1st, 1873: Mrs. Margaret J. Archer, Abraham Brown & Co., Mr. Charles W. Cole, Miss Lide Cochran, Milton Cook, Alex Graham, John Gilmore, Mr. James Howard, Mr. Alfred Heslington, Mr. Francis Ham, Jacob Kingerman, Mr. Joseph McFarland, Miss Aggie Radle, Miss Frank Sutherland, Mr. Thos. Thompson, James Wilson, C. B. Warrington.

M. A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

Minds, Manners and Morals cultivated at the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.

The corn crop in this county promises much better than it did earlier in the season, and the prospect now is there will be a fair yield. Some fields of wheat cut are fine, others moderately good and a few badly damaged by the severe cold of last winter. Potatoes are injured considerably by the bugs, yet the yield will be good. There will be some apples, few pears, no peaches. Grass is heavy and the warm, moist weather is doing wonders for all kinds of vegitation.

Our gentlemanly County Treasurer, who has been making a tour of the county on official business, has been quite successful in the collection of taxes. Pay up and save the 5 per cent. discount.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of preventive and restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice as a cure for dyspepsia, billious complaints constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For langnor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, billious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty or a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

MARRIED.

DAVY—SICKMAN—By Rev. M. L. Wortman, July 9, Capt. Thomas H. Davy of Monongahela city Pa., to Miss Amelia C. Sickman, of Vanport.

If the bride is as excellent as the cake we received, and we believe she is, Capt. Davy may congratulate himself on having a good wife.

HISE—HISE—On Wednesday July 2d, by John Smart, Esq., Mr. Edward Hise and Miss Mary A. Hise, both of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

SHEETS—SHAFER—On Friday, July 4th, by John Smart, Esq., Mr. Jamse J. Sheets and Mrs. Sarah Shafer, both of Columbiana county, Ohio

SPEELMAN—NICHOLS—July 7th, by Rev. Jos. Hollingshead, Mr. John R. Speelman, of Pittsburgh, and Mary Nichols, of Beaver Falls, Pa.

DIED.

KIRKER.—On Wednesday evening, July 9th, at half past six o'clock, at his late residence No. 17 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Adam J. Kirker, formerly of New Brighton, in the 53d year of his age.

PETTIT.—On Saturday evening, with croup, John Pettit, of Glasgow, aged 29 years.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel	.....	.....	$1 70
Red do	"	"	.... 1 65
Rye	"	"	 75
Oats	"	"	 40
Corn (shelled)	"	"	 55

THE JOSH BILLINGS' PAPERS.

Pets.

Thare iz lots ov peeples who die ov old age, and haint got nothing else tew show that they have ever lived.

A lazy man is a living corpse.

It iz a brave man who iz willing tew die when hiz fortin iz at the highest.

The chances are that he who iz anxious tew liv hiz life over again, iz the very one who haz spent it foolishly, and probably would do it again.

None but the ill-bred ridikule the peculiaritys ov others.

A covetous man iz alwuss kontriving how he can cheat himself out of something more.

What chastity iz tew virtew, credit iz tew reputashun.

A cunning man iz alwuss anxious tew cheat sum one else—a wise man iz satisfied if no one else cheats him.

Deference is dum flattery.

There iz 2 kinds of kuriosity, the one prompts a person tew find out things bekauze they are sekret, the other bekauze they may be useful.

Idle kuriosity iz a moral itch.

All things that we need, we can eazily git.

We are all dissatisfied with our condishun, but, if each ov us should change places with our nabor, we should want tew swop back tommorrow.

Elegant ackomplishments may make a woman admired bi the world, but it iz the domestik virtews that endear her to her hussband.

All knolledge that dus not inkrease a man's virtew makes him the more dangerous.

Two enemies to one friend iz about the rite dose to make a man successful.

Mankind make most all the ackcidents that happen.

There are but phew mem who kan influence others by precept, but there are none but what can do it by example.

The only sensible time tew be happy iz now; the great bulk of humanity are going tew be happy week after next.

There iz only one way tew tell the truth, but there iz upwards of 75 ways to tell the same lie.

Epitaffs hav made more people famous than virtew ever haz.

Fashion iz money invested in clothes.

Two-thirds ov the pitty in this world iz nothing more than a sekret satisfakshun that sumboddy is wuss oph than we are.

I kno ov people who, when they do yu a favor, do it just az an old bull tarrier lets yu pass in front of hiz master's door—with a growl.

I hav alwuss notissed that thare iz a grate deal ov good luk in industry, and a grate deal ov bad luk in lazyness.

He who is every boddy's friend, haint got time tew be enny boddys.

Solomon, seven thousand years ago, after plunndering from those who had written before him laments, "that thare iz nothing nu under the sun."

When I hear a man say "that he has got no friends," I kum to the konklusion rite oph, that he dont de'erve enny.

Don't tri tew make a friend out ov a weak man, it is like trieing tew carry water in a sieve.

One rezon whi happiness is so skarse in this world iz bekause most people mistake plezzure for happiness.

Happiness seems to consist in—wanting nothing.

Health will bring munny, but munny won't bring health.

We may gro wizer az we gro older, but we never gro better.

Thare iz this difference between honesty and honor—honesty supports a man's karakter, honor supports hiz reputashun.

Idleness iz one ov sin's brothers, and both are the devil's children.

Death iz the only sure kure for laziness, and it takes a good deal ov that.

I hav been hunting for the last seven years tew find out when mankind were komparatively virtewous, and I find that it waz just after the flood.

I think a man should hav a leetle vinegar in hiz disposishun, just enuff to keep the flies off.

If every one could follow their own inklinashun, pretty soon thare wouldn't be but one left in the world, and he wood be hunting for sum one tew practiss hiz inklinashun on.

A phool iz like a hornet, he iz just az like tew sting a friend as a phool.

Man seems tew be a budget ov habits. All our vices and all our virtews are habits.

If men never cheated themselfs it wood be next tew impossible for enny one else tew do it.

I never yet fished for a kompliment, but what i kaught a gudgeon—served me right.

The modern interpretashun of the celebrated maxim, "kno thyself," iz, "mind yure own bizzness."

Tap sorrow with a good honest laff, and it will all run out.

A suspicious man iz alwuss an ignorant and generally a lazy one.

The man who i dispize the most iz the one who iz alwuss a hunting for a law suit; he iz almost az mean az the one who iz anxious tew marry a woman for her munny.

The world iz phull ov punishments for vice, but the rewards for virtew are phew.

The most ridikilus sight i know ov iz a lazy man in a hurry. He is az phull ov bizzness az a loafing pissmire when the clouds betoken a storm.

Men are strong just in proporshun az they kan do one thing well, and weak just in proporshun that they kan do menny things indifferently.

He that luvs little children cannot be a very bad man.

About all that we kan say ov most men iz that they are lively dirt.

What little i kno ov other people i hav found out by studdying myself.

Good manners is simply good natur polished up brite.

Marriage iz a lottery (authorized bi the State) in which every one is suppozed to draw a prize.

A competency may be defined az the amount a man iz competent tew get.

Fame, tew a ded man, iz ov just about az mutch importance az a legacy.

It iz the want ov merit that makes a man bashful, and it iz too mutch merit that makes him modest.

One ov the greatest plezzures in this life iz tew hav plenty to do, and then do it.

Ov the two, I had rather see an old horse that haz got konsiderable ov the colt, than to see a colt with too much old horse in him.

Genuine oratory iz simplicity; but it iz simplicity wrought out with the highest art.

A pedant iz a party who haz found out, somehow, that 2 and 2 make four, and iz alwuss anxious tew impress every one he meets with the importanse and solemnity ov the phakt.

Tew be able tew treat pholks with familiarity, and still retain their respekt, iz sum pumpkins.

Philosophy seems tew be the art ov taking all things just az they cum, and when they get reddy tew go, let them went, without any phuss.

If a man drops an orange peel on the sidewalk, "shoot him on the spot!"—*N. Y. Weekly.*

GRANDMAMMA KIRKE'S GIFT.

"How do you like it?" said Charley Clare to Millicent Kirke, as he pointed to the villa he had selected for them to commence housekeeping in when they should be married in a few weeks

"Oh, it is beautiful!" she whispered. "But Charlie, don't you think it is rather small?"

"Well—yes—perhaps so; but what do we want with anything larger? The bedroom up stairs is really a good size, and—"

"But is there a bedroom on the ground floor?" asked Millicent, anxiously.

"No; why?"

"For grandmamma, you know."

Mr. Clare's countenance fell slightly at the reference to "grandmamma."

"I have made no arrangements for your grandmamma, Millie."

"But, Charley, she brought me up. Oh Charley, we cannot settle down without her?"

"We can't settle down with her, you mean!" said Clare, imparatively. "When a man marries a girl, he don't contract to support all the relatives she happens to have."

"I am all that grandmamma has," said Millie, her face all aglow, her eyes darkly coruscating. "Grandmamma has loved and cherished me more years than you have; and I will not leave her to neglect and suffering in her old age."

"Very well, then," said Mr. Clare, quietly, "it is settled."

"Yes," said Millicent, in a firm voice, "it *is* settled."

And Grandmamma Kirke, sitting alone by her fire, was astonished some five or ten minutes later, by the sudden apparation of little Millie flinging herself upon her shoulder and sobbing most bitterly.

Grandmamma Kirke listened to the poor little girl's story, with an odd working of her venerable features.

"I don't ask this sacrifice of you, child," said old Mrs. Kirke, stroking down the lustrous masses of disheveled brown hair. "I dare say I shall do well enough."

Millie looked up, loving and indignant at the same time.

"Do you suppose I could leave you, grandmamma?"

Mr. Charles Clare was a little surprised at the turn events had taken; it had never for an instant occurred to his mind that any girl in her sober senses could prefer the society of a crooked old woman to that of himself.

"She'll come to her senses, after a while," was the reflection with which he was consoled. "All girls indulge in heroics now and then, but it won't last long."

Mr. Clare was destined to disappointment.

"Engaged to Frank Blakesley!" he cried about six months subsequently. "Why he has been courting her this long time—sending her flowers, books, music and all that sort of things. And the old Witch of Endor is to live with them, I suppose. I wouldn't have stood it!" went on Clare, growing more heated and angry as he talked, "but Frank Blakesley never had any mind of his own. Well, I wish them joy, that's all!"

But the tone of voice in which Mr. Clare spoke, indicated anything but the benevolent aspirations shadowed forth by his words.

Frank Blakesly and Millie Kirke had not been married more than a year when a sad messenger came to the door of their humble, yet infinitely contented home—Asreal, the mighty and relentless angel of death!

"You've been very kind to me Frank and Millie," said Grandmamma Kirke "but it's well nigh over now. I only wanted to live long enough to see my little girl confided to the care of some good man who would value her as she deserves, and I have got my wish!"

And Grandmamma Kirke, whose old eyes were growing dim, fumbled under her pillow for the old calico work-bag with the outlavish little pocket, which with its paraphernalia of antique housewives, bodkins, scissors and thimbles, was her constant compahion.

"The needle-book, Millie," she said faintly, "look in the needle-book!"

"But grandmamma, the leaves are all sewed together."

"Cut them open, child; but be careful, I'm going to give that needle-book to you Millie. It was one I bought when you was a wee baby. All my treasures belong to you, child."

Frank Blakesley stood looking over his wife's shoulder, as she obeyed the old lady's behest, defily passing the scissor's points between the flannel leaves, scalloped and embroidered, and faded silks, which had once boasted all the colors of the rainbow. Suddenly he uttered an exclamation, and in the same instant Millie dropped the scissors.

"Grandmamma, there is money here, sewed to the inside of each leaf—hundred pound notes."

Grandmamma Kirke smiled serenely.

"How many Millicent?"

"Ten, grandmamma."

"Yes, yes, I thought so," said the old lady, nodding her head. "It's all right. Take them, Frank, and spend them as you and Millie please; they are old grandmamma's gift!"

"A thousand pounds! Oh, grandmamma," cried Millie with a long breath, "you never told me this!"

"Because I wanted you to depend on yourself, my girl; but I always meant it for you. Now leave me in quiet a little while; I want to sleep."

And half an hour afterward, Grandmamma Kirke died.

"It's a precious bore," said Mr. Charles Clare, when the strange story reached his ears, as, of course, it was not long in doing. "Blakesley always seems to have all the luck. If I'd known about the thousand pounds, I don't know that I should have objected to the old lady."

But Grandmamma Kirke's money was better invested in Frank Blakesley than in Charley Clare, Millicent did not regret her choice.

Better and Worse.

Two Parisians who had not seen each other for a long time, happened to meet one day at the exchange.

"How are you?" asked one of them.

"Not very well, thank you."

"So much the worse. What have you been doing since I saw you."

"Married me a wife."

"So much the better."

"No, not better, for she proved to be a very wicked woman."

"So much the worse."

"No, not worse, for her dowry was two thousand louis."

"So much the better."

"No, not better, for I expended this money in sheep, and they all died of the rot"

"So much the worse."

"No, not worse, for their pelts brought me more than the cost of the sheep."

"So much the better,"

"No, not better, for the house where I stored the money was burned to the ground."

"So much the worse."

"No, not worse, for my wife was within the house."

Hints About Walking.

Start off with the left foot in front, as in army practice. By doing so, when you advanee there will be nothing left, and you will be right with "left in front." Don't expect to understand this at once.

Keep your eyes in front. If there are heads ahead of you, you can thus see ahead, and may avoid complications with strangers.

If you wish to ascertain the grade of the walk, place your foot down, and you will, if you are wise, know all about it. Man is a plantigrade animal. When you get hold of the earth with one foot, keep a hold until you get the other firmly fixed in a satisfactory place. By so doing you will feel all the stability contemplated in the Sunday Liquor Law.

When you lift up your feet, let go of the dirt. It is not commendable to cling too much to earthly things, nor to walk off with what does not belong to you.

In learning to walk always place one foot in advance of the other, alternating with left and right, for the sake of gracefulness in movement and ultimate advancement. Human progress is often attained by the observance of this simple rule.

When you wish to stop, do so. By observing this rule you will often avoid going too far.

By observing carefully these rules you will be able to get along without much difficulty.

WHAT is the difference between the engine-driver and a passenger who has lost the train? One is right in front, and the other is left behind.

RATHER suggestive—water running out of the milk car on a railroad—to keep the lacteal fluid cool, of course.

A NEW YORK batter advertises hats "light as a zephyr's wing."

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From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

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The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

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SAPOLIO for Cleaning your house will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO for windows is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO cleans paints and wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to do without it.

SAPOLIO for scouring knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO a better than soap and sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO Polishes brass and copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO for washing dishes and glassware is invaluable Cheaper than soap.

SAPOLIO removes stains from marble mantles, tables and statuary, from hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO removes stains and grease from carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

Hand Sapolio a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

Hand Sapolio as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

Hand Sapolio cleanses and beautifies the skin instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

Hand Sapolio is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

Hand Sapolio removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

Hand Sapolio costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not then write for our pamphlet, "All About Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

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my21-eow-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH'S LAND OFFICE,

198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

NO. 30.

A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp, Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

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mar7-6t

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

95 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

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(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FALCON "

100 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,

15 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,

20 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS,

100 KEGS OF WHEELING IRON.

10 TIERCES OF

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de28'70-1y—se15—my8 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

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Throws our more heat with less fuel and lese dust than any other.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.

je13-6t.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. aprll-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'73-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar.) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mas., E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'70

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. aprll-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street. Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,'72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se18

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept30-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

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Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS!

White Lead,
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DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....91 parts
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$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Best Time to Cut Grass.

To the stock farmer it is a question of great importance, unless he lives in that fertile belt where grass is green the year through and his stock forage themselves, instead of requiring shelter and the best of prepared food. Such of our readers as live in this belt of perennial green can read this article and sympathize with their less favored brethren.

The first point to determine is when grass contains the greatest amount of nutriment in a soluble and digestible condition. There is no doubt that grass and all forage plants contain the most absolute nutriment at the time of the perfection of the seed, but in perfecting the seed the stalk yields up its soluble matter and becomes tough and woody, so as to be nearly indegestible to the animal. It has also been determined by chemical analysis that at the time of blossoming the grasses contain all the nutriment required to perfect the seed without receiving anything more from the soil, and that by keeping the roots moist and without any earth the seed will perfect itself. Wolff, the German chemist, by careful analysis found clover just in blossom to contain only 25 per cent. of crude fibre, but when seed was fully formed, 48 per cent., showing the great rapidity of change in the stalk, from soluble to insoluble matter.

From these solid facts it appears that grass at the first blossoming contains all the nutriment that stalk and seed both contain after ripening. And it follows, that if the farmer will cut his grass when its nutritive matter is most digestible, his animals will thrive as well upon it as upon ripe hay with a liberal allowance of grain. From a number of experiments upon Indian corn, we found that if it were cut when the kernel had first taken form, and set with the butts to damp earth, the ear would ripen from the nutriment contained in the stalk, the kernels being plump. It is thus certain that those stalks contained all the nutriment afterward forming the grain. And corn sown for fodder, cut at the time of full tasselling, will contain all the nutriment of ripened corn and in a soluble and digestible condition. If stock farmers in the grass districts, where grain is not so easily raised, would always cut grass in blossom, their animals might be kept in fine condition upon it alone. We have known liberal quantities of milk to be given upon clover and timothy hay alone, but in all cases early cut.

June grass, which is considered almost worthless for hay, is excellent for pasture, and would be for hay if cut when in blossom. If farmers would study all the different grasses, sow only those that ripen at the same time in the field and cut them at the proper stage of maturity, they would be able to give their stock a greater variety of food and all of the best quality. It must be remembered that blossoming, every day decreases the amount of digestible nutriment and increases the indigestible wood fibre. Prompt attention to this matter means stock in good condition next spring, but delay means poor cows, poor colts, poor calves and poor profits.—*Live Stock Journal.*

How to Catch Absconding Swarms.

While recalling the various plans for hunting bees, it occurred to me to tell our brother bee-keepers of a very simple method to catch absconding swarms. The idea is new to me, and though some of your readers may know and practice this method, I have not seen it described in any bee journal.

The idea was imparted to me by a neighboring bee-keeper, who showed me two fine swarms he had thus obtained during the past summer. I propose to adopt the plan this season, and know that a great many of your readers will also, if they should chance to read this, for it is a sure thing and not patented.

Should you enter a tract of woodland in a bee-keeping neighborhood, in the height of the swarming season, you will observe many bees searching closely around the trunks of the larger trees. When they find a cavity suitable for a future habitation, they return to the hive and are ready to guide the new swarm to their home, if they succeed in getting away, and we know that many do. Now we want those swarms, and how are we to get them? Why, simply this: Take a few old bee gums or box hives, nail bottoms to them, have a few small holes in the sides for entrances, and hang them up in a few of the large trees—and if an absconding swarm enter the forest it is almost sure to enter one of your hives, which can be removed to your apiary at your leisure.

Don't leave any large holes in your decoy hive, if you do squirrels are sure to enter also. My neighbor overlooked this matter, and found in one of his hives not only a swarm of bees, but also a nest of squirrels, all living harmoniously together.—*Cor. Am. Bee Journal.*

Mules and Oxen.

There are many things which seem to be advantageous over general practices, which are often strongly urged, and which seem to be backed by the most unanswerable arguments, and in spite of all their promising features, never seem to make their way to public confidence. We have, for instance, during a long life in connection with our editorial career, noted, seemingly at times, a sort of excitement go through the whole agricultural press in regard to the great value of mules and oxen on the farm. There is nothing too good to be said about them. The mule is a very strong animal, he will live and grow fat on food that any good-mannered horse would sicken on. He will live longer as well as work harder, and as a general thing his first cost is less than the first cost of a good horse. Then they are bright and easily taught, and indeed will do many things that are quite incomprehensible to the spirit of a horse. This is something like what these periodical articles read. And as for oxen, they are patient, strong, endearing, moderate feeders, and then their flesh is eatable, and a dead ox is often worth more than a live horse.

Time and again have we read these arguments, and time on time have we known of periods when people, convinced by them, purchased and worked with them. But in time both ox and mule get their discharge and the good old-fashioned horse takes their places.

Just now we see symptoms of a breaking out of the periodical talk about them. We are prepared at once to agree with all that is to be said in their favor; but yet we are sure that all who buy them, for general farm purposes will in time sell them again, and go on as before.

The fact is that the horse can do all that others can do as a general rule, and a great deal more in some others; and where there is general work to be done, one that will do the most of them tolerably, is better than a great many tools, each well-adapted to its particular end.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Deficiencies in Crops.

Last year the burden of our western papers was what would be done with the enormous crops. But the discussion this year turns on another question. While last year we were to be ruined by a full crop, ruin is this year to follow from its absence. Perhaps after all these statements are from mere paragraphists and not from any one connected with the soil. Every sensible farmer knows the difference between having nothing to sell, and raising so much that nobody wants it. All businesses are under the same law, and farming is no exception. It is rare to hear an eastern farmer speak much of these things. He knows that there are fluctuations, and that of necessity they must exist; and he guards against this by not depending upon any one crop. He diversifies his labors; and would no more think of depending wholly on one thing than he would ask Prof. Wise to permit him to accompany him in his balloon voyage across the Atlantic. If his wheat is poor, he is very likely to make it up in an increased crop of hay; and if the hay fails generally, the corn is by so much the gainer. In this way there is always some crop which is just what he wants it to be, and so "one with another" he always has about the same average profits from the whole of his operations.

It is always a serious matter when any heavy crop fails to pay for itself; but it need never be a question of ruin under a proper system of farming. It will always be a matter of interest to know the condition of the crops; but when we see predictions that "farmers will be unable to pay their bills," because this or that thing fails, it seems that the farming is not on a sound basis.

How English Beef is Fattened.

The Englishman is proverbial in his quality and love for roast beef, no such "roasts" are found anywhere else in the world. The *modus operandi* of its best production is as follows: A pit is dug generally about six feet deep and ten square, in which the animal to be fattened is lowered. It is then supplied with all the roots, hay, and meal it can digest, and furnished with the quantity of water, as well as an abundance of dry litter. The droppings are trampled under foot by the animal as he moves about in his narrow cell, and gradually by their accumulation, rise to a level with the surface of the ground. When the surface is thus reached, he is ready for the knife, and yields a most rich and juicy flesh, besides many tons of the best manure firmly packed in the pit.

One great trouble with the American beef is that the animals get too much exercise. Even our stall fed animals, are allowed to roam about too much. But the worst feature of all is the fact that nearly all the beef which is found in the market of our great cities is driven thither on foot, and killed without rest or recuperation, and of course in a diseased state. The animals transported by rail are but little, if any better, as the motion of the cars even for a few hours, is extremely weakening and debilitating on any animal heavy with fat. Perfect quiet and good ventilation are essential to good beef.

When a bullock is taken from the pasture and placed in a stall or pit, it continues to grow in bone and muscle; or red flesh, as well as to accumulate fat, and the fatty matter is so blended with the muscular as to make the latter tender juicy, and highly flavored.

In fattening as a general thing, American cattle move too much, and hogs too little. The hog needs more exercise while fattening than a bullock—or at least, the evil effect of driving is not so perceptible as in driving cattle. Kentucky hogs, driven across the mountains into Virginia, are said to give sweeter flesh and more highly flavored hams than corn-fed hogs fattened in Virginia.

Changing Pasture.

A correspondent of *The Weekly World* asks farmers to give their experience as to the advantages of changing cows from one pasture to another during the grazing season; that is, is it better the pasture be in one field or in two or three, so that there may be periodical changes into fresh feed. This matter deserves the attention of graziers, and some with extended experience have emphatic opinions relative to the matter, that it is far better that there be no change, care being taken not to over-stock the pastures, and to provide soiling material (sowed corn, rye or oats) with which to supplement the grazing in case of drouth or the falling off of grass supply from any cause. On the other hand, others deem change essential, care being taken that it be at regular intervals and at such intervals as not to allow too rank a growth in the fresh pasture, thereby deranging the appetite and stomachs of the animals. Others think all the change needed—and the wisest one to make—is from the pasture in which the cows have foraged during the day to another at night after milking. Facts and figures, the critical experience and observation of our readers are solicited in reference to this matter; for the time is at hand when the arrangement of pastures must be made for the coming season, and those who may be doubting what to do will be glad to be aided to a conclusion by the testimony of their brethren.

THE farmer can live without the favor of the public. The crops depend upon his industry and upon the gentle rains and dews sent from heaven.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first class makes, including WATERS' at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash and balance in monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $375 cash. ORGANS $55, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-stop, $110; 6-stop $125 and upwards.

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most charming and soul-stirring, while its imitation of the human voice is superb. Terms liberal. Illustrated catalogues mailed for one stamp. Liberal discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Lodges, &c. Agents Wanted.

Wanted.

General and Local Agents for the Bartram Sewing Machine, made at Danbury, Conn. The stillest, fastest and easiest Lock Stitch Straight Needle Sewing Machine in the market. We give better terms than any other company. Address

JOHN A DODGE, Gen. Agt. Danbury, Conn.

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No boiling necessary. A cup of delicious Chocolate made with it in two minutes. No waste. Packed in pound jars. Vanilla or plain. One doz. in box. Unequaled as a confection for lunch, spread on crackers, with a glass of milk at hand to drink. For making Soda Water syrup or flavoring Ice Cream is superior to any Chocolate made, and for Chocolate Cake nothing else will be used where this has been tried. For sale by J. T. WARREN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

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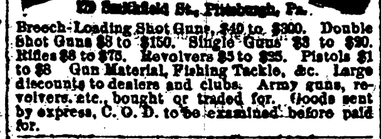
Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO., 130 Eight St., New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON.



629 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $30. Rifles $8 to $75. Revolvers $5 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

INVENTORS

and others interested in Patent Business should address EDSON BRO., Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, 459 9th street, Washington, D. C., for advice and circular.

If we report an invention patentable we are willing to wait for our fee until a patent is allowed.

Letter from Hon. D. P. Holloway, former Commissioner of Patents, dated Washington, March 20, 1868:

"I cheerfully commend to all persons who may have business in the Patent Office the firm of Edson Bro., as gentleman of prompt business habits, and in every respect worthy of confidence."

"I concur in the above," T. C. Theaker, Com Patents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year as per last report	$ 73
From Collector of School Tax	1,008 71
From State Appropplation for 1873	120 90
From other sources	27 75
	$1,158 09

EXPENDITURES.

For repairing, &c	$ 86 45
" Teachers wages	720 00
" Fuel and Contingencies	74 12
" Fees of Collector	32 93
" Fees of Treasurer	20 00
" Salary of Secretary	7 00
" Debt paid	44 10
" Other expenses	70 94
	$1,055 52
Cash on hand	$102 51

je20 3t JNO F. BENTEL, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER BORO. SCHOOL DIST.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June, 1873. Tax rate 15 mills on the dollar valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of duplicate		$4501 45
Deduct lost tax	$126 15	
Return tax	6 60	
Collectors' Commission	96 00	
5 per ct off on am't paid treasurer	124 66	353 41
		4148 04
Temporary loan	700 00	
Tuition	82 00	
State appropriation	380 68	1162 68
		$5310 72

EXPENDITURES.

Paid former treasurer	16 31	
Paid Janitor	225 00	
Interest, repairs, fuel, advt., &c	891 68	
Insurance	52 50	
Temporary Loan	884 00	
Teachers	3227 50	
Treasurers' Commission	53 02	
Secretary's "	15 00	
	$5365 01	
Due Treasurer		$ 54 29
		$5365 01

je20-3t. D. S. MARQUIS, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873.

Dr.

To amount on duplicates	$941 45
To warrants granted	73 11
	$1004 56

Cr.

By amount of work on roads	$931 45
By warning & superintending on roads	73 11
	$1004 56

The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873.

Dr.

To balance in Treasury from 1872	$ 451 87
To amount tax levied	1663 54
State appropriations	154 38
	$2169 79

Cr.

By amount paid on warrants	$2,056 89
Balance in treasury	$112 90

We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN A. EAKIN, JOHN M. SCOTT, SMILH T. STOKES, } Auditors

Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. je13-3t

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Barber and Hair Dresser. Persons attended at their residence, if desired. Shop in the basement of RADICAL building, Beaver, Pa. my30-1y

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BEAVER, June 7, 1873.

June 27, New Brighton, Fallston and Pulaski township, at New Brighton Union School building.
June 30, New Sewickly, at Unionville School House.
July 1, Marion and Franklin, at Phillis' School House.
July 2, North Sewickly, at Laurel Point School House.
July 7, Greene township, Georgetown and Hookstown, at Hookstown School House.
July 8, Logstown, Independence, Moon and Hopewell, at New Sheffield School House.
July 10, Darlington, Big Beaver, New Galilee, Clinton Independent.
July 14, South Beaver and Chippewa townships, at Court's School House.
July 15, Rochester township, borough and Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.
July 16, St. Clair borough, Economy township, Harmony, Baden and Freedom, at Freedom Academy.
July 21, Raccoon township, at Smith's School House.
July 23, Beaver Falls and Patterson township, at Beaver Falls School House.
July 24, Brighton township, at Bakin's School House.

Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of September, October and November. Applicants for certificates at these special examinations will bring written requests from the Board of Directors wishing to employ them, and give satisfactory reasons for not attending the regular examinations.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited.

Applicants will appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach.

No private examinations will be given.

Provisional certificates will not be endorsed without a re-examination. Those holding professional certificates will please forward them to be endorsed.

Blank examination books will be furnished at 10 cents each.

Applicants will present their last year's certificate inclosed in an envelope bearing their address. A higher degree of qualifications will be expected each succeeding year.

Directors will please forward the "annual district report and certificate" immediately.

Applicants not personally acquainted with the Superintendent, will be required to furnish certificates of good moral character.

The undersigned will be in the Educational office, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of each month until further notice.

Examinations will open promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.

je13-tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$173,281 23
Overdrafts	169 37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	13,600 00
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Ag'ts	13,014 62
Due from National Banks	8,336 23
Due from State Banks and Bankers	818 89
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 65
Current expenses	1,532 08
Premiums	189 62
Checks and other cash items	453 68
Bills of other National Banks	16,441 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	132 79
Specie—Coin	5,810 80
Legal Tender Notes	40,436 00
	$401,617 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	33,846 58
Discount	2,338 49
Exchange	1,331 46
Interest	1,415 33
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	108,348 00
Dividends unpaid	1,354 50
Individual Deposits	84,670 11
Due to State Banks and Bankers	180 20
	$401,617 18

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } ss

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 2nd day of June, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:

R. E. HOOPES, M. T. KENNEDY, M. DARRAGH, } Directors

je13

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. S. Quay, Samuel B. Wilson, William Kennedy, J. Wack, M. Camp, jr., David Lowry, George C. Speyerer, Lewis Schneider, John Græbing, J. S. Brodes, C. B. Hurst, Henry Gœhring.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
M. S. QUAY, Vice Pres't

H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
JOHN GRÆBING, JR., Sec'y. aug2-1y

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A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO, MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR

UNDERGROUND OR, LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

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A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS,

Being a Handbook for the American Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, Investor, and all concerned in

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WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

☞ Thoroughly indorsed and commended by leading commercial journals and prominent financiers as the best arranged, most comprehensive, practical and clearly written book on business and its successful management now before the public,

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Nos 6 & 8 Sixth St., near Suspension Bridge,

je13-4t PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED TO BORROW.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society wants to borrow Three Thousand Dollars, for a period of from two to three years; secured by bond and mortgage.

Please address either of the undersigned.

WM. A. LAIRD, R. H. COOPER, BEAVER, PA.

je27-2w

JOB PRINTING AT THE RADICAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant sees in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in tone and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

B. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClintock, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 9 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

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BEST CLASS

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BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

RADICA OFFICE, BEAVER

GENERAL NEWS.

—Rumors having been circulated that Thurlow Weed was seriously ill, announcement has been made that although he had suffered recently from chronic difficulties, his general health has remained as good as usual.

—The Agricultural and Editorial excursion party to Virginia, Indian Territory, Colorado and parts of the Rocky mountains left on Monday.

—Mrs. Walworth and her youngest son have taken up their residence in Sing Sing village, and on Sunday attended Catholic service in the prison chapel, by special request No visitors will be allowed to see Frank, who commenced work on Monday in the private office of the clerk of the shoe department.

—At Cambridge, Ohio, on Monday, a nine year-old son of Wm. Dade, colored, accidentally shot and killed his two-year-old brother.

—A boy thirteen years old, named Faust, was accidentally killed Sunday night, at Indianapolis by falling from a building in process of construction.

—United States Commissioner William C. Storrs committed suicide at Rochester, New York, Monday.

—The steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Monday.

—General Amos Pillsbury, for many years Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, died Monday, aged sixty-eight.

—The daily edition of the Cincinnati *Daily Times and Chronicle* on Monday appeared as the Cincinnati *Daily Times*.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS

Proposals will be received by the School Board of Ohio township, at the Fairview School House, up to July 26th, 1873, for the erection of TWO BRICK SCHOOL HOUSES in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of John Duncan, in Ohio township.
jy18-3t*

NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penna. ex. rel } In the Court
vs. } of Common
Lucinda Campbell Gray, a lunatic. } Pleas of Beaver County, at No. 164, September Term, 1867.

Interested parties are hereby notified that the final account of Benjamin Todd, committee of Lucinda Campbell Gray, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, and will be confirmed on the first day of next Term, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown in the mean time.
jy18-3t* JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the last will and testament of Sarepta W. Dustan, dec'd.

And now to wit: June 12th, 1873, the Court on motion appoint Oscar A. Small, Esq., Auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant. From the Record. Attest:
JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa., on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.
jy18-3t OSCAR A. SMALL, Auditor.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for Catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen. CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.,
jy18 2m. Principal, New Brighton, Pa.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, by the Board of County Commissioners, until Saturday, August 9, 1873, for the iron structure of a bridge over Dutchman's Run, in Pulaski township, of 33 feet extreme length and 13 feet road way. Proposals must be accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot; as well as the greatest local load the bridge will sustain. The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Bids will be opened at 10 A. M. of said day.
By order of County Commissioners.
JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.
jy18-3t.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
THE
PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN.
ADVICE TO THE
MAIDEN, WIFE & MOTHER.

"I trust the instruction and advice in this volume will reach every woman in the land.—Surgeon General Wm. A. Hammond, U. S. A.

"Every mother should have this book, nor should she suffer a child to be married without the information which it contains."—Henry Ward Beecher.

Address for full particulars
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
AND
SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS AND PATENTS,
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We prosecute all kinds of claims against the government of the United States, before the Departments, Committee of Congress and Court of Claims. We procure patents and act as attorneys in patent cases We make a specialty of Internal Revenue matters and Land Claims. Our terms on business sent us by attorneys will be one half the fee charged claimants. When a claim is sent us we will send the necessary blanks and instructions for its preparation, and will also keep our correspondents advised of all new laws, rulings and decisions in relation to claims. Send for Circulars.
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Attorneys at Law.

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The most central location in the City. Opposite the Patent Office Masonic Temple, and one block from General Post Office Department.

The F Street and Ninth Street Cars, communicating with the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the B. & O. and B. & P. pass the door.

N. B.—Take F-street Cars at B. & O. Depot and get out at 9th street. Take 9th street Cars at B. & P. Depot and get out at F street
J. E. LYON, Prop.
☞ CUT THIS OUT ☜

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*

Attorneys.

O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
(NEAR THE POST OFFICE,)
oct4 BEAVER C. H., PA.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER ..... JNO. C. BARR.
SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.
sep6'72-1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House.)
jy1'70—1y. BEAVER, PA.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

JOHN EAKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office in the Radical Building,)
BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER PA.
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'73 1y.

New Advertisements.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected.
dec4'68:tf

SAVE
MONEY
AND SECURE
PERFECT
SATISFACTION!
AT
EISNER & PHILLIPS,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Gentlemen can dress well and save money by making their spring purchases from our large and superior stock of choice goods. Our stock is entirely fresh, and our styles the very latest. Our Boys' and Childrens' departments are loaded to overflowing with the things out. Call and examine our splendid stock of goods.

Corner Fifth Ave.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
may16-6m.

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Printing.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BEAVER RADICAL!

POWER PRESS
JOB PRINTING OFFICE!
THE BEST
JOB OFFICE
IN BEAVER COUNTY.
OFFICE IN
THE "RADICAL BUILDING,"
CORNER DIAMOND,
BEAVER, PA.

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REGARDLESS OF COST
A new and complete
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
RUNNING
TWO POWER PRINTING PRESSES
And is prepared to do all kinds of printing
IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART
as good and at as
Low Prices
As can be obtained at Pittsburgh or elsewhere

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BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
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LETTER HEADS,
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CHECKS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
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LABELS,
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NOTES,
TAGS,
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IS PUBLISHED
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ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
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C. G. HAMMER & SONS,
Manufacturers of
FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,
Of Every Description and Price,
Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.
Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,
46, 48 and 50, Seventh Avenue,
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
A. J. LAWRENCE, Adm'r.,
my31-6t South Beaver Township.

U. S. PATENT AGENCY,
Office 918 F St., Washington, D. C.,
G. J. FERRISS,
SOLICITOR.
The cheapest and most reliable Patent Agency in Washington. Full particulars free. Address
G. J. FERRISS,
je13 Box 95, Washington, D. C.

J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
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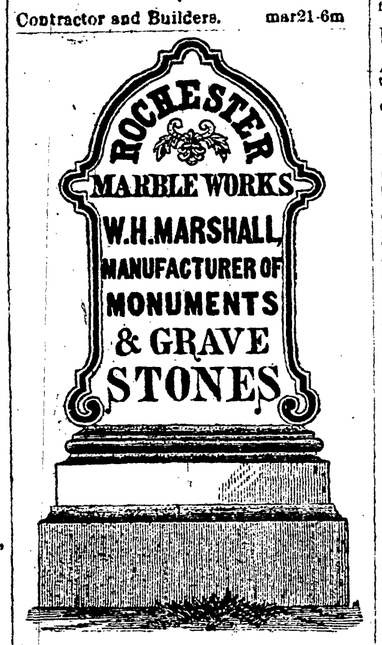
Estimates furnished for Plate Glass to Contractor and Builders. mar21-6m



We have on hand a LARGE STOCK of
FINE FINISHED HEADSTONES
Which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also
Granite Monuments and Headstones
Furnished to order as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing
MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES
should call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in Beaver county.
GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES.
CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE BARREL
mar14-6m W. H. MARSHALL, Rochester.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.
Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of Shrubs and Trees espromptly filled.
CHARLES B HURST,
my16tf Near the Depot, Rochester, Pa.

$500,000 CASH.
Gifts to be paid in full.
THE THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

Will be given in the great hall of Library building at Louisville, on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at which time Ten Thousand Gifts, amounting to a grand total of $500,000 all cash, will be distributed by lot to ticket holders. No reduction in amount of gifts at this distribution, but each gift will be paid in full.

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only
[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each		24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to
THOS. B. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
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CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS,
No 60 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Table furnished with the best the market affords in its season.
Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. may16-1m

THE UNITED STATES ORGAN.
MANUFACTURED BY
WHITNEY & RAYMOND.
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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
In tone, finish, workmanship and durability.

The cases are of an entirely new and elegant design, paneled all round, richly carved and ornamented, highly varnished and polished, while those with French Mottled Walnut Panels are by far the most
ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE
Parlor Organs ever presented to the musical public.

The tone of the United States Organ is pure, smooth and pipe-like, while it has great volume and power. The action is quick, easy and elastic, making the instrument equally useful for sacred or secular music. The Organs are warranted for five years.
PRICES MODERATE,
And rated according to style. Styles from one up to forty.

Whoever wishes to purchase one of the above Organs can do so by calling upon or writing to
SMITH CURTIS,
RADICAL Office, Beaver, Pa.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16	Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17	Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp,	"	18	W. Cunningham's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lawrence's.
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Isaac M. Steven's
Hanover tp,	"	27	M. Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp,	July	7	J H Christy's store.
Independence tp,	"	8	John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10	R W Scott's.
Moon tp,	"	11	James Prentice's.

☞ Payments can be made in adjoining townships.

Taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off; on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs. C. P. WALLACE,
apr25-tf. Treasurer Beaver County.

AGENTS WANTED
IN EVERY TOWN FOR
THE TRANSMISSION OF LIFE,
Counsels on the Nature and Hygiene of the Masculine Functions.
BY DR. GEORGE H. NAPHEYS.

This extraordinary book has been praised by thousands of readers for its admirable style, its chaste line of thought, its valuable medical advice its interesting and curious revelations, and its scientific accuracy. It is pure and practical, intended for self-help and self elevation.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
BROWN & HOLDOWAY,
PUBLISHERS,
6 & 8 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge,
je13 4t PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Total tax assessed for the year ending June 1st for School Tax and Jan. 1st for State and County tax	$660 39
Paid into the treasury	556 45
Remaining on books with collector	$43 90

L. MAGINNIS, Township Clerk.
A. TAYLOR, Collector. jun6-3t.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES

Piano Company.
$290.00.
IT COSTS LESS THAN
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS
To make any
SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR PIANO
Sold through agents, all of whom make
100 PER CENT. PROFIT.
We have no agents, but ship direct to families
At Factory Price.
We make only one style, and have but
ONE PRICE.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS
Net Cash, with no discount to dealers or commission to teachers.
OUR LUMBER IS
THOROUGHLY SEASONED,
OUR CASES ARE
DOUBLE VENEERED,
WITH ROSEWOOD,
Have front round corners, serpentine bottom and carved legs. We use
THE FULL IRON PLATE
WITH OVER STRUNG BASS.
French Grand Action
WITH STOP DAMPERS, AND FOUR KEYS ARE
THE BEST IVORY
WITH IVORY FRONTS.
OUR PIANO
HAS SEVEN OCTAVES,
Is 6 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and weighs 965 pounds, boxed.
EVERY PIANO IS FULLY
WARRANTED
FOR FIVE YEARS.
SEND FOR
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
In which we refer to over 700 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of whom you may know,) using our Pianos in 44 States and Territories.

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may-23-1m.